# FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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#### LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1874.

SUPPLEMENT. SPRICE ...... SIXPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, 21 40.

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nd	all securities dealt in on the	Bampfylde	£ 2	£ 21/2	Pennerley	17s. 6d	. 20s.
		Bog	14s	15s.	Penstruthal	11s	. 13s.
toc	ks and shares.	Birdseye Creek	23/2	23/	Prince of Wales	88	. 9s.
ett	lement.	Carn Brea			Providence	3	
		Cathedral		22s.6d.	Richmond (ex div.)		. 63%
81	ares at prices annexed, and	Chapel House Colliery	4	5	Roman Gravels	1434	. 151/4
	mes in proces among a process and	Clee Hill Colliery	88		South Carn Brea		
	100 Prince of Wales, 9s. 6d	Cook's Kitchen	91/2	101/2	South Condurrow		. 33/4
	60 Parys Mountain, 11s.	Devon Great Consols	1	11/2	South Roman Gravels		.12s. 6d.
	50 Rookhope, 14s. 6d.	Ding Dong Dolcoath	7	8	St. Ives Consols	7	
	15 Roman Grav., £151/8.	Dolcoath	45		Sweetland Creek		
	100 Rica (Gold), 8s. 9d.	East Lovell	111/4	113/4	Tankerville	7	. 71/2
	20 Richmond, £63% (ex	East Van	148	16s.	Tecoma		. 16s.
	div.)	Emma	15/8	1 3/8	Tineroft	30	. 32
	25 Sweetland Ck., £41/4.	Flagstaff	4	41/4	United Mexican		. 31/2
d.	20 S. Condurrow, £3 16 3	Great Laxey		10	Van		. 221/2
	15 Tankerville, £75%.	Ladywell	234	3	Van Consols		31/4
	1 Tincroft, £3114.	Marke Valley	16s	18s.	West Chiverton	214	. 21/2
	50 Tecoma.	New Consols			West Tankerville	1	. 11/2
	30 Utah, 15s.	New Dolcoath	5a		Wheal Grenville		11/4
V8.	40 Van Consols, £31/8.	Old Bottle Hill		11/2	Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes)	634	. 734
	50 Wheal Crebor, 23s.	Parys Mountain	78	98.			
1.	20 Wheal Grenville £41/						The state of the s

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276 company, Chapel House, Alltami, Cardiff and Swansea, Welsh Freehold, United Bituminous, and Clee Hill Collieries—Tankerville, West Tankerville, Lovell, Denbigh shire, Tyllwyd, Roman Gravels, Birdseye Creek, Sweetland Creek, and every description of Stocks and Shares.

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To receive reports:

To receive accounts:

To receive accounts:

To receive accounts:

And for the transaction of the general business of the company, when your attend ance is requested.

Transfer Ledgers will be closed from the 11th to the 25th instant inclusive.

By order of the Board,

MATTHEW GREENE, Secretary.

83 to 85, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, 7th August, 1874.

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at One o'clock r.M.,

For the purpose of receiving reports;
General balance sheet;
General balance sheet;
Lelection of directors and auditors;
And for the general business af the company, when your attendance is requested.
Transfer Ledgers will be closed from 14th to 28th instant, both inclusive.

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\*.\* Loans received on Debenture; particulars on application

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#### THE DIAMOND DRILL.

The following paper, which was read by Mr. ALEX. BASSET, member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and past president of the South Wales Institute of Engineers, at the Conference of Mining

the South Wales Institute of Engineers, at the Conterence of Missing the working of the diamond drill.

Engineers, held in Cardiff last week, will be interesting as application of the diamond drill in this distance of the diamond drill in this distance of the mechanical arrangements employed, as this was a figure the mechanical arrangements employed, as this was a figure of the mechanical arrangements employed, as this was a figure of the mechanical arrangements employed, as this was a figure of the mechanical arrangements employed, as this was a figure of the mechanical arrangements of the firm and Steel Institute, which was held on Aug. 20, 1873, in Belgium. I will therefore, at one proceed to state, as abortly as possible, the results that have taken being the state of th

No. 5 section: The depth of this bore-hole was 604 ft., and occupied 45 days. The greatest depth bored in any one day was 29 ft. lin, showing an average speed of 13 ft. 5 in. per day. In these last three examples I am unable to define the actual time occupied in drilling lowering, and raising the rods, but the time stated includes delay arising from various causes. Last week I was present when 515 in were bored in 23 minutes at a depth of 248 ft. from the surface; the revolutions made by the drill being about 275 per minute, this rate of progress being equal to 24 in. per minute. Specimens of the core, of progress being equal to 21 in. per minute. Specimens of the core on the table: 234 ft. of rods were unscrewed in 12 lengths of 19 ft. 6 in. each, and were lifted in 21 minutes. In 10 minutes for the crown had been taken out, and the core tube emptied. The rod are lowered in about two-thirds of the time occupied in lifting them. From the five examples I have given, and which are taken from different parts of the district, I trust I have conclusively proved the value of the diamond drill for expeditiously testing the character of strata. Taking all the examples I have referred to, by which an ag-

egate depth of 2630 ft. has been bored in 191 days, it will be seen gregate depth of 2630 ft. has been bored in 191 days, it will be seen that, including all the contigencies, delays, &c., that have arisen during the progress of the work, the average speed has been rather over 18 in. per hour, taking six days of nine hours each, or 54 hours as the week's work. As several important improvements will be made to guard against a variety of accidents and delays that have arisen in the work already executed. I have every reason to believe that we shall be able in future to attain a far greater daily average than has hitherto been accomplished, by which the diamond drill will stand unrivalled in every respect as an instrument for boring and proving the strata, more particularly for mining purposes, where a perfect section of the strats passed through is required. I have this morning been informed by Major Beaumont that a hole 5 in. in diameter has just been completed in the Somersetshire district of 455 ft. is denth, 360 ft. of which was lined by a 5 in. tube. The whole of this in depth, 360 ft. of which was lined by a 5 in. tube. The whole of this work was executed in a month.

#### THE WARSOP ROCK-DRILL.

The author of the paper explained that this was an entirely new invention for the application of a steel tool in rock-boring. The principle was percussive. The machine was swung upon a tripod, principle was percussive. The machine was swung upon a tripod, being moveable for boring holes at any angle from the perpendicular. It consisted of a steel-pointed angler or chisel detailed in a socket, above which was a hammer driven by steam, or compressed and acting upon a piston in a cylinder immediately above the hammer. By this hammer a series of light, but well-directed, blows in rapid succession were delivered upon the head of the tool, and at the same time be acted upon by an internal ratchet-wheel which imparted a rotary motion. In the discussion which ensued,

Mr. COCHRANE said the paper was very valuable, but there were one or two points to which he wished to call the author's attention. That was the first time he had ever seen in boring machines a tool

one or two points to which he wished to call the author's attention. That was the first time he had ever seen in boring machines a tool which was loose instead of being fixed; and he could not understand why the automatic rotation had been abandoned, since it seemed to him that it was specially applicable to a machine of that class. And, further, it did not appear that the inventor had made any provision for the recovery of the tool in any way whatever in case it proke off in the hole. t broke off in the hole.

Mr. BEWICK asked whether the machine had been used in ordi-

nary work? and
Mr. M'MURTRIE asked whether the author of the paper would give them any information as to the comparative cost of boring with the drill and hand labour? As he understood Major Beaumont, the Diamond Drill Company did not claim for their machine any special merit of cheapness, but extraordinary rapidity of work; this was contrary to the general rule of new machinery, which was supposed to reduce the cost at the same that it increased the quantity of work done.
Mr. WALLACE, in reply, said that they had abandoned the automatic rotation, because in a series of experiments they had dicovered that the drill did not work so well, owing to the varying nature of

matic rotation, because in a series of experiments they had dicovered that the drill did not work so well, owing to the varying nature of the strata to be pierced, and they had attained more satisfactory results from the substitution of a handle and ratchet-wheel for hand labour. The machine had not yet been tried in practical work, it had not yet gone beyond the stage of experimental operations, and as to the relative cost of its work as compared with hand labour, of course the last answer met that. That question could be solved satisfactorily only in one way, which was a considerable amount of usage on ordinary work. What they aimed at was to solve the problem of the greatest amount of work with the cheapest means in the shortest space of time, and they had considerable confidence in their drill meeting that.

#### THE DEAN FOREST MINERAL FIELD.

A Parliamentary Committee, which has been recently enquiring into the condition of the Forest of Dean, reports it lying between the Severn and the Wye, about 14 miles west of Gloucester, and containing about 24,000 acres. About 18,500 acres belong to the Crown subject to certain rights of free miners and certain rights of common; between 600 and 700 acres belong to the Crown free from rights of common, and the remaining 4800 acres belong to private individuals, about 2100 acres of this last quantity consisting of entropy of the common, and the remaining 4800 acres belong to private individuals, about 2100 acres of this last quantity consisting of entropy of the common, and the remaining 4800 acres belong to private individuals, about 2100 acres of this last quantity consisting of entropy of the common to the common the forest, intended to provide a supply of timber for the Navy, are in a thriving condition. The mines in the forest have been extensively worked, and the present income of the Crown from the coal mines from 11,000%, to 12,000%, a year, and from 400% to 500% from the iron mines. The free miners, men born and abiding in the Hundred of St. Briavel's, and who have worked in a mine for a year and a day, have the exclusive right to grants from the Crown of "gales," which confer licenses to work the mines, paying certain rents and royalties to the Crown. A free miner can, and often does, sell his interest in the gale. Nearly the whole of the coal field in the Forest is included in existing gales. It appears that but for the confirmation of the claims of the free miners by the Act of 1838, those claims could not have been maintained against the Crown; and the committee are of opinion that the rights of the free miners under that Act tend to obstruct the advantageous development of the Dean Forest mineral field, and are detrimental to the interests of the Crown and of the public at large. Those rights, so far as the free miners are concerned, are almost valueless to those who do not already hold gales, and more than four or five gales are granted annually among the long list of registered free miners. The number of existing gales of the Severn and the Wye, about 14 miles west of Gloucester, and consanot more than four or five gales are granted annually among the long list of registered free miners. The number of existing gales of coal and iron in the forest is about 260, of which about 80 are in work. The output of the coal mines is about 900,000 tons per annum, and of the iron mines about 160,000 tons, and there is reason to believe that a large increase may occur in the produce of the coal mines. The Royal Commission of 1871 reported that there are about 35,000,000 tons of coal in this field. The portion which is good coal is about 150,000,000 tons.

25,00,000 tons of coal in this field. The portion which is good coal is about 150,000,000 tons.

The general feeling of the locality is strongly in favour of a commutation of legal rights of common, by which they should be released to the Crown on proper compensation being made. An opinion was expressed before the committee in favour of selling the surface of the whole Forest after a commutation of the rights of common has been made, but the committee do not concur in that view. They consider that it would not be expedient to destroy or to alienate the existing oak plantations, or any large part of them; and they are of opinion that, as far as possible, the sales of land should be limited to the outskirts of the Forest and to the vicinity of existing houses. The committee recommend that the rights of common be s. The committee recommend that the rights of common be used; that lands be set out for public recreation, and for almit gardens for the labouring classes; that roads be made for required be adopted. They suggest that to meet the expenditure for these purposes land be sold for house and cottage sites and other purposes. They recommend that no person born after the passing of the Act of Parliament of the Act of Parliament required for accomplishing the objects proposed be entitled to be registered as a free miner; but a free miner purchasing any Crown land might be allowed a drawback in consideration of the surrender of his rights as a free miner. Provision might be made that the interests of the holders of gales, when they can be obtained on reasonable terms, should be bought up and assigned to a trustee for the Crown, in order that the mines may be let and worked on lesses upon the terms which results here. up and assigned to a trustee for the Crown, in order that the mines may be let and worked on leases upon the terms which would be usually secured by a mineral owner. The condition of Dean Forest, therefore, takes its place and its chance on the list of matters which Parliament is to reform in its own good time.

lay.

PEAT FUEL, -Mr. MONCKTON, of Fineshade, Northamptonshire, has patented some improvements in pulping, drying, and converting peat into fue and other useful products, and in the apparatus and methods necessary for effect ing and apply the same.—1. Various sorts of peat or bog muck are prepared a dried charcoal, ashes, liquor, and otherwise by the means of novel pulping-maddline, tribundors, and stainers, and by means of compression with or without this introduction of a rehaux, also by means of novel pulping and apparatus for drying by a charcoal and the products of the products

variety of useful purposes, such as for fuel, for preserving fish, meat, hides, and animal and other matters generally; for tanning, deodorising closets, pans, stables, urinals, and drains, the manufacture of manures, and the purification of water, spirits, oils, syrups, and other impure liquids.

#### GOLD MINING IN WALES.

Nearly 30 years have elapsed since the existence of gold in Wales in such quantities as to afford reasonable expectation that it was worthy of commercial development was proved by Mr. Arthur Dean, and although hitherto gold mining has not contributed largely to our national resources, there is still good ground for supposing that the gold deposits of Wales can be profitably worked. When attempts were last made in the Principality to establish gold mining attempts were last made in the Principality to establish gold mining enterprises so little experience had been gained in connection with the extraction of the metal from the ores containing it, that mining engineers were altogether incompetent to overcome difficulties inseparable from the treatment of gold ores of varying composition, and Welsh gold mining was really abandoned because the treatment of sulphuret ores was not understood. Various mechanical processes were resorted to, with a view of removing the obstacles, and almost the only chemical process—the sodium process—tried gave scarcely any better results; but the energy and the inventive genius of the Americans have changed all that, and at the present time there is no kind of gold-bearing ore that cannot be profitably treated, if it contain more than ½ oz. of gold to the ton. The chlorination process, is now thoroughly understood and constantly practised, and it is believed that if the same process were introduced in Wales upon a large scale gold would form as important an item in our official mineral statistics as lead or copper does at present.

These facts are particularly interesting just now from the opinion

These facts are particularly interesting just now from the opinion very generally entertained that The Gold Company, formed a short time since, and now carrying on a series of systematic explorations as the preliminary to the establishment of works of an extensive character, will quickly be followed by the inauguration of several other undertakings of a similar nature, and the commencement of regular working is looked forward to with much interest ment of regular working is looked forward to with much interest. ment of regular working is looked forward to with much interest. With regard to the property to be worked by the company in question, it appears from the report of Mr. T. L. Cottingham, a good authority in these matters, that it is traversed by three lodes—two nearly east and west and one north and south. The main lode he describes as one of the finest of its kind he ever saw; it is in some places 20 ft. wide, has good walls, and underlies slightly north. He examined it very carefully, both on the surface and where exposed underground, and took samples from different points, five of which were rich in visible gold, three others in auriferous silver-lead, and the remainder, he believes, contain gold more or less. A little way the remainder, he believes, contain gold more or less. A little way below this point there is a branch of silver-lead worth 3 tons to the fathom, and, he thinks, 20 oz. of silver to the ton; and lower again, on the opposite side, there is another similar branch worth 13 ton to the fathom. These alone will pay well for working, so no one can deny that this lode is very rich and valuable. His opinion was can deny that this lode is very rich and valuable. His opinion was fully confirmed by the assays, which showed from traces of gold and silver to upwards of 68 ozs. of gold to the ton, and nearly 54 ozs. of silver to the ton; the average of 16 assays of gold being 15 ozs. 5 dwts. per ton. The captain of the mine writes that the great adit level, with gold lode at extreme end running east and west, is the true gold-bearing vein of the mine, and is opened and exposed for 24 ft. deep and 2 ft. broad, containing visible gold throughout, assays having proved it to contain from 6 ozs. to 400 ozs. to the ton of ore. This vein has been inspected by several gentlemen of high repute as geologists and of great mining knowledge, and they have declared this lode to be a true fissure vein. He expected in a few days to strike this vein 18 ft. deeper, as they were driving on the course of a cross lode, which will meet the great lode at a distance of 2 fms. This lode runs 1½ mile through the property, and stands boldly up, in some places, two or more fathoms high, but in no single place do they lose sight of it. Higher up the mountain in No. 4. The lode here is 40 ft. broad, and very little has been done to prove this spot. He put some men to open upon it. The quartz is the same in character as they get from No. 1 workings, but, in the absence of assays, he merely states that he cannot tell the difference of the two ores when put together, therefore he would not be according the content of the course of the two ores when put together, therefore he would not

is the same in character as they get from No. I workings, but, in the absence of assays, he merely states that he cannot tell the difference of the two ores when put together, therefore he would not be surprised if this part turns out to be equally as rich as the others. As British capitalists are accustomed to recognise Mexico and Western America as the chief places where experience in gold mining can be obtained, it may be well to mention that Mr. J. H. Petherick and Mr. J. P. Sewell, both of whom have spent much much time in Mexican gold mining, have expressed very favourable opinions of the prospects. Mr. Petherick was greatly surprised to find true fissure voins of such extent and richness as those intersecting this sett existing in the United Kingdom; and although trials he had made from the present ends gave as good results as could be desired, he has no doubt they will encounter still richer ore chutes as they advance with the main adit. The character of the matrix, even to the pyrites contained in it, and the mica-slate adhering to the casing, is precisely the same as that of one of their richest known Mexican lodes. He never saw a more masterly thing than the cap of silver-lead and blende nearer the hill top, and feels certain they will meet something in that neighbourhood richer than Welsh mining has hitherto produced. Mr. J. P. Sewell fully corroborates Mr. Petherick, and adds that there is no doubt of the master lode which they possess, and that it is well worthy of the investment of capital; whilst Messrs, Shelford and Robinson report that the lodes contain gold both in a free state and in the form of pyrites. They have been proved by an adit about 120 yards long. The matrix of the lodes, and the country rock in which they are found, are similar to what they had observed in several of the gold districts

of capital; whilst Messrs. Shelford and Robinson report that the lodes contain gold both in a free state and in the form of pyrites. They have been proved by an adit about 120 yards long. The matrix of the lodes, and the country rock in which they are found, are similar to what they had observed in several of the gold districts abroad, where good results have followed their working. There are in addition to the gold lodes others containing silver-lead, which are well worth developing. The mine, therefore, contains both gold-bearing and lead lodes, and they are masterly in character, being several feet in width, and well-defined walls in places.

Nor is the report of Capt. Rodda, of Devon Great Consols, less encouraging, for after stating that the property is situate in the parish of Llanstyd, in the county of Merioneth, and in that portion of Wales which embraces the Silurian system, and which, as is well known, Sir Roderick Murchison has proved to be precisely similar to the great gold and silver bearing stratification of California and Australia. There is a range of hills stretching across the district and into this property, and these hills are traversed by a large massive lode of auriferous quartz and argentiferous galena, associated with quartzite minerals, which is elevated far above the surrounding country, and which resembles precisely thequartz reefs of Australia. Although the operations so far are principally of a superficial nature, they clearly show that this great vein is productive of gold; and, at one portion of the workings rich gold work is disseminated throughout the mass, associated with blende, copper, iron, and arsenical pyrites, and a small proportion of galena. In another section, further west, the lode is composed of rich work of lead intermixed with gold, copper, and arsenical pyrites. A shallow adit, which has been driven into another portion of the property, also proves the lode to be large and masterly, with all the favourable indications found in connection with the other operations the mine. The lode carries talc or talcose schist throughout, which is a fact of great importance, this mineral being found in the rich districts of California, and is particularly alluded to by the eminent metallurgist, Mr. John Arthur Phillips, in his work on Gold and Silver Mining. Referring to the talcose schist, he states that at "a place now called the 'Hope Mine,' gold to the value of nearly \$2,000,000 is reported to have been taken out from a very small space; and a band of talcose slates lying near the back of the great vein has in some places been found exceedingly rich, sometimes paying as much as \$80 per ton." Looking at the promising character throughout of this great metalliferous vein, Capt. Rodda has every reason to believe that important discoveries of gold and silver may reason to believe that important discoveries of gold and silver may be expected from the prosecution of the workings, the more especially as it is now an established fact that the mines in Australia and California have already proved rich to the depth of 300 fms., and taking the whole of the reports into consideration, there can be

no doubt that the property should be tested; whilst, if it turn out as it is reasonable to expect it will, the result will be to encourage operations which will give renewed vitality to the whole district.

#### A WEEK AT THE WELSH MINES AND IRONWORKS.

A WEEK AT THE WELSH MINES AND IRONWORKS.

The Daily News Correspondent, writing from Cardiff, on Saturday, says—The visiting engineers have been busily employed during the last two days—in many respects the most interesting of the entire week. Starting on Friday morning from Cardiff, the party travelled by the South Wales Railway to Landore—a sort of prolongation of Swansea. In the valley of the Tawe ample evidence is seen that the thick white smoke which hangs about contains destructive agents. The beautiful verdure which surrounds the Welsh ironworks, and speedily clothes even the debris of the blast-furnaces with a living mantle, shrivels away before the sulphurous and arsenious funnes of the copper works. In this barren spot the various industries of South Wales are very completely represented. Here are not only copper and spelter works, but tin-plate factories, and the best example in the Principality of iron and steel manufacture carried on by the aid of all modern improvements. The enormous cost of introducing new plant sufficiently explains what might at the first glance appear inconceivable apathy on the part of many ironmasters, who not unnaturally prefer to get on as well as they can with the plant they have rather than spend a large fortune on the latest scientific developments. From the influence of these considerations the proprietors of the Landore Steelworks have been entirely free. The works are quite new, and have been planned and constructed under the eye of Dr. C. W. Siemens, whose achievements in metallurgy and electric telegraphy, combined with his remarkable skill as a mechanical engineer, have raised him to the highest rank in the world of science. Under his care every modern appliance for economising labour and fuel has been introduced, and may now be seen in operation. On the principle of beginning at the beginning, Dr. Siemens conducted the party first to the coking ovens, from which the entire charge of coke—a mass weighing several tons—is withdrawn in one piece by mechanical means.

where further improvements in the economic preservation of gases will shortly be introduced—the next step was to the blast-furnace. This iron tower is fitted with admirable mechanism for raising and tilting the trucks containing ore, coke, and limestone into the interior, and is provided with a blowing-engine which forces into the furnace every minute 6000 cubic feet of air heated to the temperature of 1480° Fahr. Much ingenuity has been expended on obtaining this hot-blast at the lowest cost; the gases from the furnace are carefully stored, and every atom of heat is utilised. From the casting yard, where the liquid hematite was running into pigs, Dr. Siemens led the company to the steel melting-house, a marvel of constructive skill, to which it is impossible to do justice without a diagram. An immense roof is supported on powerful columns, between which runs a "traveller" on an aerial railway. Over an enormous oblong pit is another railway running lengthwise, and communicating with the siding of the South Wales Railway. At the bottom of the pit is another railway system running crosswise. The beauty and symmetry of this arrangement will presently be made apparent.

Round the edge of the great oblong pit are the melting furnaces, 16 in number, equal to the production of 160 tons of steel in 24 hours. From nine to ten hours are required to melt the charge, which is composed of 5 tons of pig-iron and 1 ton of ore added for the purpose of taking up the carbon of the pig-iron, and thus preventing waste. The process of melting the pigs is full of interest. For a chemical reason, which I will not inflict on your readers, the pig does not melt from the outside like a piece of ice, but dissolves inwardly, until at one stage of the operation it may be compared to those surprise sugar plums which, under a thin crust of sugar, conceal a mouthful of liqueur. After awhile the heavy fluid breaks through the crust, and the molten mass fairly boils. The ore, mostly brown hematite, is now thrown in from time to time. The result cupons, whence it runs into the converter, it will be found that the Bessemer production is three times as rapid as that of Dr. Siemens. The latter system, however, has many compensating advantages. The plant is immeasurably cheaper, the place of the cupola, the converter, and the costly blowing engine being supplied by one furnace, and the quality of the pig-iron used need not be so good by several shillings per ton as that indispensable to the Bessemer process.

oncerter, and the costly blowing engine being supplied by the mach and the quality of the pig-iron used need not be so good by process.

The tapping of the furnace is very neatly arranged. Across the bottom of the pit, on one of the short transverse lines of railway, runs a truck containing a huge cauldron, technically called a ladle. Between the lines of railway are ranged the moulds to receive the liquid steel. The truck runs up to the furnace, and the metal runs into the ladle, which, stopping over each mould discharges through an aperture—opened and closed by an ingenious device—a stream of metal. On the ingots becoming cool, or partially so, huge cranes lift off the moulds and leave the ingots standing in the pit. The use of the terrestrial and aerial railway now becomes apparent. In midair the "traveller" moves high above the pit, and is itself travelled over transverely by a smaller machine of the same kind. Stopping over that portion of the casting-pit which is encumbered by a row of ingots, the "traveller" lets down powerful tackle, which lifts each ponderous mass as if it were of gossamer—carries it over an ordinary railway truck stationed on the terrestrial line, and deposits, it gently therein to be whirled away to distant lands, or made into rails, plates, tyres, rods, bars, or wire, all of which operations are performed in another part of the Landore Works.

After devoting considerable attention to the casting-house, the party strolled past the reversible cogging and railing mills, paused for awhile to watch the hammering and finishing of a steel tyre, and lingered for a few pleasant minutes in the wire-house, after which luncheon was discussed with great vigour, and orations of general as well as technical interest were delivered by Dr. Siemens, Mr. Bramwell, and the Mayor of Swansea. Brisk showers had fallen during the morning, and alternate soakings and roastings had brought one gentleman to such a pass that he accosted your Correspondent thus—"This is a very interesting place, but which is the over, re-heated, rolled, and doubled over and over again. This part of the process suggests irresistibly the work of a pastrycook, who doubles over his paste like an envelope, rolls and re-doubles, rolls and re-doubles again till he has produced his flaky gateau de roi d six or à dix tours. The iron-plate is now cleaned and rolled in the polishing mill, is "pickled" twice in sulphuric acid and water, is passed thorough hot palm oil and dipped in a bath of melted tin, on the top of which floats a layer of palm oil to prevent oxydation.

The plate is now passed between rollers to squeeze off the surplus tin, is polished, and finally packed in boxes as the tin-plate of

On Friday, specimens of the extreme thinness to which fine iron On Friday, specimens of the extreme thinness to which fine iron may be rolled were presented to the visitors. One plate measured 63 in. by 4½ in., and weighed no more than 6.522 grains. Splashing through the mire, the pilgrims found their way to the Landore Station, and packed themselves comfortably in a special train, but their day's work was far from over. Near Llantrissant is the Mwyndy Iron Mine, worked hundreds of years ago, when the ore and water were raised by the windlass in small buckets, and donkeys brought the words of the Mwyndy had long been discontinued, when, about 16, years ago a rediscovery occurred, since when a great quantity of The works of the Mwyndy had long been discontinued, when, about 16 years ago a re-discovery occurred, since when a great quantity of iron ore has been raised. Facile communication renders this mine of great value, and the propinquity of the great ironworks of South Wales ensures a demand for the ore, which is extensively used for mixing with the rich hematites imported from the north-west coast, from Spain, and Africa. Through masses of yellowish mud the Engineers floundered back to the train, and arrived atalate hour, amid a perfect deluge, at Cardiff.

This morning the sun rose brightly in a sky of surpassing purity, and the deliciously caressing air invited the visitors to renewed efforts. But many of them had had enough of furnaces, mines, and new sinkings, and idled away their last morning in looking over Cardiff Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Bute. This ancient edifice, possessing one solitary crumb of historic interest as having served as the prison of Duke Robert of Normandy, is undergoing a complete restoration. In the small portion, now complete, are mag-

complete restoration. In the small portion, now complete, are magnificent specimens of the mediæval style of decoration, among which may be cited a bed-room, with a wonderful bath-room, built of Pemay be cited a bed-room, with a wonderful bath-room, built of Penarth and Derbyshire spar. A summer smoking-room is also richly adorned. The ceiling is a perfect blaze of colour, and the mural decorations are splendid specimens of the revived art of porcelain tile making. While a few of the pilgrims loitered about the castle, many betook themselves to Llandaff Cathedral, whence, after admiring the superb early Norman arch, which for many years was blocked up with masonry, and meditating over the tombs of the ancient Mathews—said to be ancestors of the famous Father Mathews, of temperance renown—they made the best of their way to the Great Western Railway Station, once more to be distributed over the world among the scenes of their great and various undertakings. the world among the scenes of their great and various undertakings.

#### COAL IN RUSSIA.

Some original and valuable information respecting the coal-bearing area of Russia is contained in a paper read before the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanica. Engineers by Mr. J. B. Simpson, of Blaydon-on-Tyne, who has recent; returned from that country. It appears that the Russian coal fields are really of much greaterextent than they have hitherto been supposed to be. The principal one, says Mr. Simpson, begins in the district of Tula, south of Moscow, and proceeds in a north-easterly direction to the shores of the White Sea, where it becomes very narrow. This field covers an area of 13,000 square miles, and includes two seams of coal, one 3 ft. and the other 7 ft. in thickness. Next to this in point of extent is the Demity field, situated in the country of the Don Coscocks on the shores of the Sea of Azoff. In this case the area is 11,000 square miles, and there are within it many seams of vast aggregate thickness. The coal is within easy reach from the surface, and is both bituminous and anthracite, the same seams being bituminous in one place and anthracite in another, resembling in this respect the coal fields of South Wales. No fewer than 60 seams have been discovered in this district, of which it is believed that 44, having a total thickness of anthracite in another, resembling in this respect the coal helds of South Wales. No fewer than 60 seams have been discovered in this district, of which it is believed that 44, having a total thickness of 114 ft., are workable. The chief seams are 3 ft., 3it. 7 in., and 5 ft. 7 in. in thickness, and the depth of the pits is from 50 to 80 yards. The coal contains about 89 per cent. of carbon. A third coal field extends in a long narrow strip at the base of the Ural mountains, in which beds of from 30 to 40 ft. in thickness are actually being worked. The coal in this district is of a soft friable nature, and throws out a great heat. The peculiarity of the whole of these coal fields is that none of them belong to the true carboniferousseries; indeed the only coal field in Russia which can be assigned to the true coal formation is a meld in Russia which can be assigned to the true coal formation is a small tract of about 80 miles square in Poland. In the year 1872 the total quantity of coal raised in Russia was 817,000 tons, and one-third of the quantity was obtained from this small Polish basin. The average rate of wages paid to Russian miners is 10s. per week of 66 hours, or 11 hours per day. The necessities of the rapidly increasing railway system in Russia, which now extends to 8500 miles in action constrainty will company a rapid and layer development of the Russian coal measures. In view of these extensive fuel resources, and of the rich deposits of other minerals, Mr. Simpson is of opinion that it can only be a question of time and the educational growth of its population before Russia will be independent of foreign support.

#### COLORADO'S RICH MINES-THE COLORADO CENTRAL.

It requires no argument to convince the public that the continued prosperity of Colorado must depend largely upon its mines and reduction works. The great question, therefore, for consideration is the quality, quantity, and permanence of precious minerals which Colorado mines are able to produce, and not the production of minerals like tellurium, used only for a few chemical tests, 100 lbs. of which would be an ample supply for the world for a year. It is now more than 10 years since Colorado mines attracted the attention of capitalists, and during that time large amounts of capital have been expended upon them, yielding in most cases no returns have been expended upon them, yielding in most cases no returns whatever. Representations made have not been justified by sub-sequent developments or dividends, thus much harm has been unsequent developments or dividends, thus much narm has been un-wittingly done to Colorado mining interests, and doubts engendered in the minds of those who would otherwise invest from their spare capital with a liberal hand. These doubts and misgivings must be removed by statements that can be substantiated of what mines removed by statements that can be substantiated of what mines have produced, and the profits realised in their working, before confidence in the wealth of the mines can be hoped for. That Colorado as a great mining country has a brilliant future before her is admitted. Had there not been mines here unexampled in numbers and of surpassing richness Colorado as a mining country would have sunk into utter insignificance, and all public effort and interest would long since have been abandoned. It is true there would have sunk into utter insignincance, and all public effort and interest would long since have been abandoned. It is true there are failures in mining as in other branches of business, but these failures have been mainly owing to such woeful mismanagement as ever entails failure and disaster in whatever business it appears.

No country need blush to own such mines as the Caribou Red

No country need blush to own such mines as the Caribou, Red Cloud, Moose, Terrible, Dives, Pelican, and Colorado Central. The Caribou, which sold for three millions of dollars to a Dutch company, ns usual must needs send over a Dutch manager. In a very short time it became painfully apparent that everything was going to the bad—when Mr. Moses Anker, a Coloradan, who negociated the sale abroad and retained a large interest, was called to the general management. He soon brought order out of chaos, reduced the general expenses at the rate of \$125,000 per annum, and at the same time doubled the product of the mine. Now everything is lovely, and Caribou stands high. Then there is the Terrible, sold by Mr. F. Clark, of Denver, to an English company, for \$500,000, also, who must needs send over their English superintendent. The shares which were 5l., soon ran down to 1l. 10s. When Mr. Clark was called when Mr. Moses Anker, a Coloradan, wh which were of, soon ran down to 17, 10s. When Mr. Can was called to the management, in less than six months the stock stood at par again, and the mine is now considered about the best developed in Colorado. Thus it will be seen at a glance what a difference there is between good and bad management of even the rich mines of

But the most important discovery in Colorado within the last two years has unquestionably been the Colorado Central from which, during the eleven months ending Dec. 31 there was raised 247½ tons of ore, which contained 84,589 ozs. of silver, worth over 20,0001. The first-class ore contained from 2570 ozs. to 4225 ozs. of silver, and from 40 % 50 per cent. of lead to the ton. The second-class ore contained 40 to 50 per cent, of lead to the ton. The second-class ore contained from 800 to 1600 ozs, of silver per ton, and the third-class ore contained from 60 to 170 ozs, of silver per ton. The ores in this mine are the rarer qualities known, such as brittle silver, ruby silver,

silver glance, and grey copper contained in a matrix of galena, between well-defined perpendicular walls, in a crevice varying from 15 to 40 feet in width. For weeks together this mine netted as high as \$66 per man per day, for every person employed on and about the mine. Large quantities of ore have been taken from this lode, worth \$4 per pound, and ores have been sent from the mine to Germany that brought \$2 per pound by the ton. Prof. Chas. S. Richardson, in his letter concerning this lode, published in the Supplement to the Mining Journal of April 25, 1874, remarks that it is evidently the bed of an ancient mountain stream, and promises well for the future, and may be said to be practically inexhaustible. It is in granite formation, in which rough but true fissure values are found. mation in which none but true fissure veins are found.

He had seen samples from this mine so pure in silver as to be susceptible of being pounded out, almost like lead, into silver dollars. It has been worked entirely by lessees, and the owners received \$20,000 royalty last year without contributing one single dollar, or giving an hour's labour, while the lessees, who started with about \$4000, realised between \$40,000 and \$50,000 clear profit from eleven months' work, being about 1050 per cent. profit.

#### THE HISTORY OF THE DIAMOND SCANDAL OF CALIFORNIA.

[FROM A SAN FRANCISCO CORRESPONDENT.]

In the year 1871 San Francisco was honoured by the presence of two men, named Arnold and Slack, who had made a trip overhald from the southern part of Arizona; or all the property of the pro In the year 1871 San Francisco was honoured by the presence of In the year 1041 San Francisco was honoured by the presence of two men, named Arnold and Slack, who had made a trip overland from the southern part of Arizona; on their way they discovered some quartz crystals and a specie of garnets, the former strongly resembling diamonds, the latter Oriental rubies. When they arrived

taining the diamonds in Harpending's safe at his private residence for security. The principal owners of these precious stones made it their business—and, doubtless, a great pleasure to them—to assemble in the billiard-room at Harpending's house every Sunday with closed doors. They would then empty on the billiard table the diamonds from the sack, and speculate on the value of each particular stone, descanting upon the size, beauty, brilliancy, and value of each one, the only fear expressed being that a great depreciation in their values, and of all diamonds, might take place when the contents of this purse, and the fact of this great find of the precious stones, was given to the world. But Tiffany soon consoled their great fears on this head by stating that they would have to produce \$1000,000,000 worth of these "gems" before they could possibly decline much; this quieted their preturbations and fears for the moment. Now, at this time there was no law in existence by which these diamond mines could be located and held, so the next important thing to be done was to get a Bill through Congress as soon as in session at Washington, by which a title could be acquired to these lands; so immediately a prominent dodger was selected to proceed to Washington to engineer and get passed an Act to cover the grounds on which this wonderful discovery had been made. The party selected they well knew would not hesitate nor stand aghast if called upon to deal out a little of this diamond company's stock to Ben Butler, or any other pliable member of Congress that would aid in the passage of a Bill of so much seeming importance to their interests. After considerable delay, and with great difficulty, a Bill was passed, known as the "Sargent's Mining Bill," and appeared May 10, 1872, in which the following language occurs, inserted purposely to cover the lands of this discovery of precious stones:—"Including all forms of deposits, excepting velus of quartz or other rock then in place." Now, during the time this Bill was in progress

purchased a quantity of diamonds, also a sack of diamond dust for the purpose of salting the ground, which might afterwards be selected preparatory to the final salting the ground, which might afterwards be selected preparatory to the final scanning of the purpose by the salting the ground, which might afterward by the proceeding for that purpose by the scanning of the process of the purpose o

of the viriest character, Messrs. Ralston, Latham, and other is paid back the macy to the various friends that they had advised to join them in purchasing the share. Mr. Ralston being a loser by this investment to the amount of \$225,000 of his own money.

There is one thing connected with this swindle which still remains a mysternhow men like Tiffany and Jannin could possibly have been so greatly deceived with regard to the value of these stones. With Lent and others it is quite easy to inappear to the value of these stones. With Lent and others it is quite easy to inappear the precious genes; but Mr. Tiffany was very differently placed, he being a diamond merchant contemplating a purchase of the supposed existing mias, and consequently looked up to by the others as a party fully commend to indeed the value, having the most fashionable jewellery establishments in the was asiat to fix the value of. Mr. Jannin held equally as high a position as the was asiat to fix the value of. Mr. Jannin held equally as high a position as goologic in California as Mr. Tiffany did in America and England as a diamond fealer in, a man of acknowledged abilities, a geologist from the earliest days of his class upon to deedde the value of property where there are millions of dollar inventory, and the present mining academy of Freiberg, Germany, thus clied upon to deedde the value of property where there are millions of dollar inventory, and the present mining academy of Freiberg, Germany, thus clied upon to deedde the value of property where there are millions of dollar inventory, and the present mining academy of Freiberg, Germany, thus clied upon to deedde the value of property where there are millions of dollar inventory, and the property of the dollar property where there are millions of dollar inventory, and the property of the property of

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#### FOREIGN MINES.

FOREIGN MINES.

DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY.—Report for June: Produce al Cost: Produce, 4587 citavas (= 529 ozs. troy), at 8s. 3d. per cit., 1949/. 9s. 6d.; es 2673/. 8s. 3d.; loss, 723/. 18s. 9d.—First Division of July: Produce weighed, 13 citavas.—Mine Captalia's Letter, dated June 15: Explorations: We are listed happy to report on the resumption of this most important work, although, etc., it is only on a small scale. The adit level was resumed on the 1th last drive on a reduced size to develope the castern section of the mine, and service whether there exists any auriferous ground above our present shoots, of which whether there exists any auriferous ground above our present shoots, of which all have a good opinion; we also think it highly requisite to carry out of the surface surjection—put up rises from same to surface. The cheapest plan possible was early adopted to prospect the whole of the property.

RICHMOND.—Cablegram from the mine at Eureka, Nevada: "Hillondon.—Week's run, 838,000. Two furnaces; third started.—Probers."

JAVALI.—July 5: The manager reports that the wet season comenced on June 15, and the mill in 19½ days crushed 880 tons of quartz, yieling 292 ozs. of gold, being an average of 6 dwts. 20 grs. per ton, which he values 8803. The expenses were 488/. 1ls. 6d., leaving a proint of 364/. 8s. 6d.

SWEETLAND CREEK.—Telegram from the superintendent, Mr. & D. McLean: We have cleaned up after a run of 56 days. The gross returns a 821,750. The profit is 87750. 1 send you a remittance of 37000. The cent a account of tunnel has been for the month \$1100; new pipe \$1800.

BIRDDSEYE CREEK (Gold).—G. S. Powers, July 24: Wy last will be read for water in a few days: it has taken rather more time to delay will be read for water in a few days: it has taken rather more time to delay.

BIRDSEYE CREEK (Gold).—G. S. FOWERS, July 22. The new filled dated July 16, since which I am in receipt of nothing from you. The new filled will be ready for water in a few days; it has taken rather more time to be work than I at first estimated, on account of meeting with several hard points rock, and the cost will exceed my first estimate about \$200. The contractor is used to a valuable accession to the working of the Neece claim. The water was tuned from Rigg's claim on July 19, and I shall only wash in Neece and West the bias of this water season, which will be as long as South Yuba have a head in the ditch. The tunnel and shaft are making the usual progress, and the rock remains the same. I believe I have nothing further of interest this time, expect exploded a blast in Neece claim of 180 kegs in solld bank, which appears to access the same of the same

UTAH (Silver-Lead).—J. Longmaid, July 23: Since the 21st, w ÜTAH (Silver-Lead).—J. Longmaid, July 23: Since the 21st, win I last wrote, we have got along better. Yesterday we only dressed about 10ss in consequence of dirty water, but to-day we got along first-rate till 6 F.M., which is a certific storm of lightning and rain stopped us. It came down that great rai and threatened to fill every tank and sluice with rubbish. I had the sluice six and threatened to the comprow. Although we only worked nine hours today so as not to hindre to-morrow. Although we only worked nine hours today effects and the sluice six of creek and the sluice six of creek and the sluice six of the special solution and the highest areas only to the special solution of the six of the special solution of the six of the special solution of the six o

an could be done by months of letter writing. There is a general improvement the appearance of the mine since my last letter to you. The level east of crossistic still driving in broken ground, but is producing a small quantity of very is still driving in broken ground, but is producing a small quantity of very is still driving in broken 10 tons worked from this point during the present ige; we shall have about 10 tons worked from this point during the present ige; may be shall have about a considerable of the still proved very materially in both quality an i quantity since my last ref, has improved very materially in both quality an i quantity since my last few. We shall have about 4 tons worked from this point in the present month, the Talse level, below this point, is complete, and we shall commence driving to morrow. Some good ore was cut yesterday in a schute being raised from is level. The 500 ft. level west is progressing finely; the ground still continues ry much broken. than could be done by months of letter writing. There is a general improvement

ery much broken. ROSSA GRANDE.—Report for June: Produce, 712 oits. at 8s. 6d.

and the balance from the old breasts of last year. The whole is being dump of into the main yard, and will be washed at close of week. We have not put it on the board vesting-floor, where it could be eleaned up daily, as that is being used in the board vesting-floor, where it could be eleaned up daily, as that is being used for the property of the

#### MINING NOTABILIA.

TEXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

FLORENCE CONSOLS.—They have cut a new and valuable tin lode in the 60 cross-cut from Walter's, at about 25 fms. from the shaft, being the second lode cut in the same cross-cut. The copper lode appears to be still further ahead.

AT. AGNES CONSOLS.—The prospects have further improved, and within the next few months important points will come on. This property is worthy close attention.

WEST ENGARE LLE.—Everything here is progressing satisfactorily. The water is in fork in the western mine, and drawing and dressing will be commenced at once.

enced at once.

CATHEDRAL.—The lode in the main shaft is worth 50l. per fathom. to first sampling of copper ore will be made next Tuesday. Penstruthal, 11s. to s.; Great West Van, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. The balance of assets over liabilities is ported to be over 10,000l.

GREEN HURTH.—The returns of ore at this mine have been some-

GREEN HURTH.—The returns of ore at this mine have been somewhat retarded, in consequence of operations now going on in the mine tending to a more rapid and also cheaper method of extraction. These having been completed, the splendid stopes of lead ore already undercut will be taken down. One of these stopes is worth 10 tons of ore per fathom, another 8 tons, and the forebreast of the level (in grey beds, plate, &c., under limestone) 16 cwts, per fathom, and rapidly improving. The vein in the adit level, 26 fms. ahead of incline level foreheads, is 8 fms. wide, mixed throughout with lead ore.

SNOW BROOK.—The specimens of ore from the Snow Brook Mine, referred to by Capt. Owen in his report on the mine in last week's Journal, may be inspected at the company's offices, King William-street.

#### ECHOES FROM THE MINING MARKET.

ECHOES FROM THE MINING MARKET.

A fair general business has been transacted in the mining market during the past week, although tin shares have been exceptionally weak. This, of course, is to be attributed to the recent decline in the standards coming at a time when everyone was looking forward to a substantial advance. The continued retrogression is, naturally, very disheartening to holders of stock, and it is indeed a case of "hope deferred," with the proverbial result. There is no doubt that the public just now are investing far more money in collieries than in tim mines, seeing, as they do, that remuse neartive rates for coal can always be depended upon. The prospects, too, of the immediate future of this trade are calculated to encourage investments. As we remarked a fortnightago, the best time of the year for orders is rapidly approaching, whilst the rumours of strikes which have so filed the air lately have been greatly dissipated. From the Northumberland district, where a strike really did seem imminent, we hear that the matter in dispute has been cheerfully submitted to a rbitration by the miners, and that in a few days everything is likely to be arranged. Many of the Northern furnaces which have been out of blast for some time past are being re-lit, and a consequent increased demand for fuel is taking place. General orders also (especially for the better sorts of coal) are reported to be improving. All these circumstances must tend to keep up prices, and, therefore, to improve the value of collery securities. The purchases on the part of investors to average the prices of their holdings have not at all diminished during the past week, and the shares of Clee Hill, Cardiff and Swansea. Chapel House, Thory's Gawber Hall, and United Bituminous are still in active demand. We do not intend by the foregoing remarks to discourage those who are holders of tim stock, and we should be the last to counsel enforced sales in the present condition of this particular market. Such periods of depression have been witne

the compromise to be effected, the position of the company will be anything bu cheering. From Javali some fair news has arrived, a profit of upwards of 300% being shown on the month's working. Emma shares are almost neglected, and there is a singular absence of those accusations and counter-accusations which were so plentiful a short time since.

James H. Crofts.

## Original Correspondence.

#### EBERHARDT AND AURORA MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me, through your valuable Journal, to call the attention of the shareholders of this company to the enclosed notice, calling a meeting of shareholders to consider the accounts and balance-sheet up to Dec. 31, and the appointment of dicounts and balance-sheet up to Dec. 31, and the appointment of directors and auditors? Can anyone enlighten me as to why the balance-sheet and accounts were not sent out with the notice, for we understand that they have been ready for the last month or two. Is it a matter of so little importance that our directors actually forgot to send them? or are they ashamed of their stewardship, and they withhold them as long as possible, hoping to get some good news at last to tell us, so that we may forget how we have been neglected? or do they not wish us to have time to consider them before we are asked to pass them? It is also strange that so many of the directors have retired since our last meeting. Is there some unpleasant element on the board that drives our more modest ones off? If so, we should see to it.

Now, fellow-shareholders, it is time that we awoke to our own interests, and selected from our number four or five good men, some of whom should have a knowledge of mining, to occupy our board, and establish harmony between the board here and the managing director at the mines. If you come forward and do this I feel sure that within the next six months the Eberhardt and Aurora will stand as one of the best mining companies on this market. The management abroad is good; what is now required is an efficient board at home.

London, Aug. 14.

INDEPENDENCE GOLD OUARTZ MINING COMPANY.

#### INDEPENDENCE GOLD QUARTZ MINING COMPANY.

INDEPENDENCE GOLD QUARTZ MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—The public, or that portion of it which takes an interest in American mines, is so fully occupied with the disputes arising out of the Emma and Flagstaff "fiascos," that really bona fide and promising undertakings are either neglected, or lost sight of. I hope, therefore, to be excused for directing attention to the mine of the Independence Gold Quartz Mining Company, which presents unmistakeable evidence of proving a rich and valuable property. The vein is the same as is worked on in stera Buttes, the adjoining mine. The Sierra Buttes holds 5000 ft. on the vein. The Independence holds 5000 ft., and the vein is continuous and practically unbroken from end to end of both properties. The Independence possesses a United States patent, which makes the property the company's freehold: and I believe this is the only English company which holds a patent for its mine that has been granted without opposition, or held without any dispate. The lode or vein is very large, and many thousands of tons of quartz can be extracted from it without sensibly diminishing the available quantity. The only drawback hitherto has been that the gold produce per ton has only just sufficed to pay the cost of working the mine; for the last three months, however, the gold produce per ton has shown an improving tendency, and the mine has gradually become not only self supporting, but a prolitable mine. The amount of quartz crushed in July was 883 tons, yielding 88780, or nearly 810 per ton. The profit realised was \$4500, or 900. for the month. This result has been obtained with only 20 heads of stamps; 25 more heads will shortly be erected, and when they are in operation the quantity of quartz crushed will be increased to 2550 tons or upwards per month; this quantity at \$10 per ton. The profit of \$12,000 to \$14,000 per month. The capital of the company is 100,000., in 20,000 shares of 5.c each, and the market price is 2½ to 3½ per share. The present profits are equal to 10 per cent. on the capital

KINGSTON VALLEY LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—In your report of the meeting of shareholders held in London a few days since, Mr. Forrest is said to have stated that the general produce of the lode (I presume he meant the lead) gave 26 to 30 ozs. of silver to the ton. Allow me to correct this, as I am in a position to prove the average produce for silver to be much higher; I should say nearer 40 ozs. I had a sample of lead assayed about a fort-might since which came from the lode in the 18 fm. level, driving west of cross cut, which gave over 80 ozs. of silver and 55 per cent. of lead per ton of ore. Other samples I have also had tried which gave over 40 ozs. per ton, and, of course, the cre was not dressed, and after this has been done the produce would be much higher. There is also a portion of lode which carries a very large quantity of silver, which is in a distinct form, being a mixture of lead, zinc, copper, and silver, which gives about 200 ozs. of the latter mineral to the ton of ore. The lode also contains a large quantity of carbonate of lead, which is a sure indication of a large deposit of lead, and I have pleasure in telling you this is likely to be one of the richest lead mines ever discovered in the county of Cornwall.

I shall be pleased to furnish you with further information if desired.

Aug. I forture at EBBAREHOLDER IN THE Plymonth, Aug. I for remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Supplement?

For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Supplement

COLORADO TERRIBLE LODE MINING COMPANY.—An official circular just issued states the fifth ordinary general meeting of the company was held at the company's office, on Monday, June 29, and a report of the proceedings containing the latest news from the mine was posted to each shareholder. For the sake of completeness the directors continue this report from the point reached in the last circular. Sale of ore to Stewart's Reducing Company, Georgetown:—May 8, 15 tons 1897 10s., assaying 184½ ozs. silver, price \$131\*69.3357\*05. June 15, 23 tons 1898 10s., assaying 184 ozs. silver, price \$127\*69—\$337\*0\*95. June 15, 23 tons 1489 10s., assaying 184 ozs. silver, price \$127\*69—\$337\*0\*95. June 15, 23 tons 1489 10s., assaying 184 ozs. silver, price \$127\*69—\$337\*0\*95. June 25, 25 tons 522 lbs., value \$420\*55. Deliveries of ore to Stewart, April 19 to July 1, 35 tons. The 40th shipment sold for 1084. Is, 6d. per ton, net value \$174. 10s. 1d. The 41st shipment is for sale in Liverpool, on Aug. 14; it consists of \$4½ tons first class ore, valued at 9004. The agent advises, on July 15, the dispatch of the 42nd, and subsequent shipments as the dressing operations progress. The railway freight, note has since been received. The warrants for dividend of 1s. 6d. per share, amounting to 15754. declared at the general meeting, were posted on July 14. The agent advises that the concentration of the 3rd class ore is doing well, the separation of the different grades by the Kember jigs is all that can be desired. The mine is looking well all through, and they are taking out a great deal of ore, but the greater part of it is sent down for concentration, as most of the ore now is in the fine dirt, which must be dressed for the purpose of extracting it. The quantity of handpicked first class ore for shipment is consequently not great.—The following is the agent 34 tons, value per ton 800 — \$2550: 2nd class, 23 tons 50 lbs., value per ton 810 — 750; total, \$7360:10.—Month's expenses, including wages, management, materials, and sundries, \$817 COLORADO TERRIBLE LODE MINING COMPANY .- An official cir-

#### LEAD ORES. Purchasers. Nevill, Druce, and Co. ditto ditto Locke, Blackett, and Co. Sheldon, Bush, and Co. Walker, Parker, and Co. ditto Price per ton. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 ditto ditto - ditto 50 13 12 0 ... Adam Eyton. - ditto 25 13 10 0 ... Panther Lead Compar 14—Great Laxey 100 21 17 0 ... Burry Port Company. BLENDE. Tons. Price per ton. Purchasers. .... Dillwyn and Co. Date. Mines. Aug. 13-Roman Gravels ..... BLACK TIN. Date. Mines. Tons c. q. lb. Price p. ton. Amount. Purchasers. Aug. 8.—Wheal Uny ..... 12 9 1 28 .... 452 18 4 ... 660 1 8 -Bissoc. 12-Wheal Coates 1 4 1 14 ... 55 0 0 ... 67 0 7 -Daubnz & Co. ditto 0 18 0 13 ... 36 2 8 ... 50 16 9 - ditto ditto 0 1 3 15 ... 38 15 0 ... 3 13 0 - ditto

PERUVIAN TIN ORE SOLD IN LIVERPOOL on Aug. 5.

Qnty, Price. Purchasers.

| 21/4 ... 42 0 0 ... Daubuz and Co.
| 1/4 ... 7 0 0 ... Ditto. Qnty. Price. Purchasers.
tons. £ s. d. Purchasers.
1½... 45 0 0 { Bolitho and Sons.
1½... 45 0 0...Williams, Harvey, & Co. EACH COMPANY'S PURCHASE.

Bolitho and Calenick, 1½ ton: Williams, Harvey, and Co., 2½ tons;

Daubuz and Co., 2½ tons — 6½ tons.

#### Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered: CORSICAN MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l*., in 5*l*. shares. To acquire copper and other mines in Corsica. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—T. H. Cooper, the Limes, Slough; B. H. Tromp, 16, Essex street, Strand; C. W. S. Dukenbear, 105, Camden-road; W. L. Wildy, Clitton Villa, Camden square; W. Fitzgeorge, 23, Park Villas East, Regent's Park; G. Landy, Lynton House, Anerley; and L. H. Cuzner, Ravenscroft Park, Hammersmith.

G. Landy, Lynton House, Anerley; and L. H. Cuzner, Ravenscroft Park, Hammersmith.

BRONFLOYD COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000l. in 2l. shares. To acquire the assets and business of the Bronfloyd Company (Limited), a mining company now in course of liquidation. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—H. A. Bennett, Nelson House, near Manchester: Granville Sharp, Greshambuildings, E.C.; C. E. Coldrent, Caversham, Oxon; A. R. G. Thomas, North Villa, Camden-square; A. Berry, Caversham, Co. E. Packer, 24, Southampton-row; J. Ramsdale, 28, Gracechurch street.

ANGLO-BOHEMIAN COAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 70,000l., in 10l. shares. To obtain concessions for coal mining in the district of Lana, Bohemia. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—A. Beattle, Porchester-terrace; F. J. Bolton, 2l, Grosvenor Mansions; F. J. Bewick, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.; J. Livesey, 9, Victoria Chambers.

DARWEN IRON COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000l., in 50l. shares. To acquire the Darwen Ironworks, Lancashire. The subscribers are—J.

Sanctuary, S.W.; J. Livesey, 9, Victoria Chambers.

DARWEN IRON COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000/., in 50/. shares. To acquire the Darwen Ironworks, Lancashire. The subscribers are—J. Isherwood, Preston, 70; T. Tatham, Milgate, Manchester, 20; Thos. Lancaster, Fullwood, near Preston, 70; H. Davies, Preston, 10; J. Lancaster, Mostyn, Flint, 70; J. F. Seddon, Great Harwood, Lancashire, 10; and W. Allsop, Warton, 10. CUSHENDALE WHILE TRAMWAY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000/., in 10/. shares. To take over the right and interest of the Antrim Wire Tramway Company (Limited), and the Wire Tramway Company (Limited), in the Wire Tramway Company (Limited), and the Wire Tramway Company (Limited), in the Wire Tramway, near Redbay, Antrim. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. Sprawforth, 39, Knight Rider street; H. Coe, Eliot Bank, Forest Hill; W. M. Bullivant, 59, Fenchurch-street; F. C. Fox, 21, Gresham-street; P. B. Sands, 21, Gresham-street; Robert Hicks, St. John's-terasce, Surbiton; F. J. Langley, 38, Rokeby-road, New Cross.

MANCHESTER AND COUNTY PALATINE LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 250,000/., in 50/. shares. This is a Manchester land company. The subscribers are—R. F. Alnsworth, Higher Broughton, 250; B. Davies, Howick, 20; J. Eckersley, Howick, 20; G. B. Worthington, Sharston Hall, Cheshire, 50; J. Turner, Granville Park, Lewisham, 50; C. Clegg, Crosstreet, Manchester; Richard Baxter, 19, Leinster Gardens, W., 40.

HOUSEHOLD COMMODITIES SUPPLY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital, 100,000/., in 16, shares. To carry on business as wholesale and retail traders. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—Sir W. C. Treelyan, Wallington; C. C. Diek, Coryford, Devon; W. E. Poole, 11, Chandor-street; W. Lloyd, 11, London-street, E.C.; Owen Dickins, 38, Lamb's Conduit-street; J. May, Twickenham; L. Davies, 30, Threadneedle-street.

CEPHAS HOWARD AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 130,000/., in 57, shares. This is a Lancashire cotton spinning company. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—E. E.

Coupling S. M. ANGIANS F. REFIGULD 1 RUST (Limited), — Capital 95,000L, in 10l. shares. The subscribers to this company are—George Battock, 4, Carlton-street, 10; Thomas Dakin, Cree Church-lane, 10; P. H. Le Breton, Inner Temple, 10; A. P. Hobson, 6A, Victoria-street, 1; F. Cooper, 14, George street; W. Burchell, jun., 5, Broad Sanctuary, S.W., 5; and George Robson, 6A, Waterford-road, Fulham, 1.

tham, I.

LINCOLN LIBERAL CLUB COMPANY (Limited),--Capital 2000/.

Fulban, I.

LINCOLN LIBERAL CLUB COMPANY (Limited),—Capital 2000l., in 10l. shares. To establish a Liberal Club at Lincoln.

GENERAL INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 1,000,000l., in founders' and investors' shares of 10l. cach. In invest in and advance money upon every description of security. The subscribers are—G. Bridger, Southampton, 2000; R. S. Pearse, Southampton, 7: J. A. Todd, Bernard street, Regents Park, 5; F. Checswright, 8t. Dunstan's-buildings, E.C., 10; T. C. Davies, Southampton, 7; T. Toward, Sheldon, near Darlington, 5; and H. H. Sales, Royal Exchange, Leeds, 6. All investors' shares.

BRANNON's PATENT FIREPROOF, SANITARY, AND PERMANENT WORKS COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000l., in 10l. shares. To purchase the patents and business of Mr. Philip Brannon, of Parliament-street, S. W.

WILTS AND DORSET BANKING COMPANY.—Constituted by deed of settlement in February, 1865, is now incorporated as an unlimited company.

THE HALIFAX AND HUDDERSFIELD UNION BANKING COMPANY.—Constituted in July, 1836, is now incorporated as an unlimited company.

WITHINELL PAPER COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000l., in 5l. shares. To carry on the manufacture of paper.

SHIP SAFETY SIGNAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000l., in 5l. shares. To deal in ship signalling and life saving apparatus. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—B. Norton, Twickenham; G. Mann, Park Walk, Fulbam; W. Hope, Laurel House, Wimbledon; E. Abrahams, Mayell-road, Britston; J. H. Wilson, 41, Lombard-street; D. Long, Worship-street; and H. Brownrigg, Northall-terrace, Regent's Park.

### Meetings of Bublic Companies.

#### ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of proprietors will be held at the London Tavern, on Thursday, when the following report from the directors will be presented:—

During the six months ending Dec. 31, the gross quantity of ore, regulus, precipitate, and rough copper received from various mines, was 7389 tons 11 cwts. 1 qr., as against 4520 tons 7 cwts. 1 qr. for the corresponding six months of previous year. The quantity of ore, regulus, and precipitate smelted at Port Adelaide and Newcastle works was 6291 tons 14 cwts. 3 qrs., as against 3790 tons 16 cwts. 2 qrs.

The quantity of copper made was 1476 tons 2 cwts. 1 qr. 22 lbs., as against 615 tons 11 cwts. 3 qrs. 13 lbs.

And the quantity of copper slipped from and sold in Australia was 1476 tons 2 cwts. 1 qr., 22 lbs., as against 615 tons 11 cwts. 3 qrs. 13 lbs.

The net earnings of the company's wharf, at Port Adelaide, were 1523/. 18s. 3d., 1 sgainst 1148/. 17s. 3d.

At the beginning of the present year Burra Burra copper was quoted at 93/. to 94/. per ton.

At the beginning of the present year Burra Burra copper was quoted at 93′, to 94′. per ton.

The general statistics of copper at the close of 1873 seemed to warrant not only a steady but an improving market; prices, however, soon gave way under the universal dulness which pervaded all business; copper fell from 93′. to its lowest point, 83′. per ton, and though it has since rallied, it still continues depressed. It will be observed that the supplies of ore have largely increased, and to such an extent as to exceed the smelting powers of the furnaces at Port Adelaide and Newcastle. This necessitated an addition to the furnaces at both smelting works. Some delay had occurred in sending forward the ore from New Caledonia, owing to the difficulty of transporting it from the mines to the set. This difficulty, however, was about to be met by the French Government having placed 100 convicts at the disposition of the proprietors of the mines, to cut a road to the water's edge.

The statement of the six months' working to Dec. 31, 1873, shows an estimated profit of 3034′. 2s. 8d. This, however, is subject to a deficiency of 1977. 7s. 10d., in the realisation of the copper stock of the past year, leaving 1086′. 14s. 10d. to be carried forward. The reserve fund at the present date stands at 9716′. 3s. 6d.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—At a general meeting of adventurers, on Thursday, the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 88%, 13s. 10d., and a call of 2s. 6d. per share (63d.) was made. The agents' report stated that the 120 cross-cut is driven 67 fms. north, or to within 28% fms. of the boundary, and according to the run laid down by the surveyor the large lode in West Basset and Wheal Grenville (known in the latter as South Condurrow lode) will be intersected by this cross-cut near the boundary, and before reaching this point they also expect to cut the Wheal Grenville old iin lode, from which great returns have been made in that mine. The cutting of these lodes is locked upon as very important. The 130 west has been driven 19 fms. In the last 3 or 4 ft. the lode has become very congenial for tin, and a good improvement is daily expected. The agents further state that they hope to increase the tin returns during the ensuing quarter, because in the bottom of the 120 there is a good run of tin ground standing for 50 fms. in length, which will be available for stoping now that the 130 is getting under it, and the agents consider that the prospects of the mine are more cheering than for some time past.

FRANK MILLS.—At the meeting at Exeter, on July 28 (Mr. W. Porter in the chair), the accounts for the 12 weeks ending Feb. 14 showed a debit balance of 2103/, 3s. 1d. A call of 10s. per share was made. The relinquishment of 437-shares was accepted, subject to the payment of share of cost and liabilities up to the end of the month in which the relinquishment was made. Capts. Nicholls, Rowe, and Addems reported upon the various points of operation. During the past three months 284 fms. 5 ft. 9 in. of ground has been removed in driving, sinking, stoping, and rising. There are 122 persons employed on the mine.

[For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Supplement.]

ANTHRACENE,-Mr. LUCAS, of Coatham, Redcar, consulting che-ANTHRACENE,—Mr. LUCAS, of Coatham, Redear, consulting chemist, has patented some improvements in the manufacture of anthracene. Under this invention, anthracene is obtained from the heavy coal-tar oils which distil at from 260° to 360° Celsius, by passing the same, or the vapours thereof, through pipes or retorts previously raised to a red-heat. The heated surface is increased by filling the pipes or retorts with pieces of fire-brick. The oil obtained by this operation is submitted to distillation, and the distillate which passes over after 360° Celsius, is collected separately, cooled, and pressed, the press cake thereby obtained being crude anthracene. The liquid oil resulting from this distillation is again passed through red-hot pipes or retorts, and another portion of anthracene is obtained therefrom.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS-THE LIVER, THE STOMACH, AND THEIR AIL METIS.—Alternations of temperature, muggy weather, a troubled mind, sedentary habits, excesses at the table, and a gay, reckless mode of life exert the most deleterious influence over the liver and stomach. When once these organs are fairly out of order great inroads are quickly made on the general state of the health; the constitution, which loses the aid of two of its nobiest organs, soon gives way, and diseases quickly follow, from which, if neglected, the worst consequences will inertiably result. If a course of Holloway's celebrated pills be persevered in all will be well again, as they are the finest and noblest correctives of the blood ever known, and effect certain cures of all disorders of the liver and stomach.

#### Mining Correspondence.

#### BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—S. Toy, August 12: We have driven No. 2 adit level east about 14 fms. on the south and soft part of the lode, which is of a kindly appearance. I have now set to cross cut in the north part of the lode, at 7:. 10s. per fm., with a view of ascertaining its size and value. No. 4 stope, by five men, at 5:. 10s. per cubic fathom, for the month; the lode in this stope is worth 15% per cubic fathom for lead. In the east part of the set we have not done much this week. We had heavy rains, which have given us plenty of water to crush, and I have put all hands about crushing and dressing the lead with all possible dispatch for our next sampling while we have water to do so.

ABERYSTWITH.—J. Trevethan, Aug. 11: Our wheels are regularly at work, having an abundance of surface water. In course of a fortnight I hope to have the mine thoroughly dry, and the respective bargains in the 86 fm. level, east and west, resumed.

Me an heavy rame, which nave gives to the service with all possible dispatch for our next sampling whilines are water to do so.

ABERTSTWITH.—J. Trevethan, Aug. 11: Our wheels are regularly at work, having an abundance of surface water. In course of a tortinght I hope to have the mine thoroughly dry, and the respective bargains in the 50 m. level, east and west, assistance of the surface water. In course of the loca bout 2 fms. The lode will yield from 2 to 3 tons of lead and blende per fathiom; price for driving 13t, per fathom. The 40 west is driven since our last setting-day about 2 fms. The lode is yielding some stones of lead; driving wince. The lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and will yield from 9 to 3 tons of lead and blende per fathom; driving at 7t. los. per fathom. The stope in the back of the 40, west of 80. 1 wince, will yield 1 ton of lead per fathom; stoping at 32, los. per fathom. The stope in the back of the 40, east of 80. 2 wince, will yield 1 from 15 to 20 west, of lead and blende per fathom; stoping at 32, los. per fathom. The stope in the back of the 40, east of 80. 2 wince, will yield 12th form 15 to 20 west, of lead and blende per fathom; stoping at 32, los. per fathom stoping at 32, los. per fathom stoping at 32, los. per fathom 15 to 20 west of 80 wince, will yield 12th form 15 to 20 west, of lead and blende per fathom; stoping at 32, los. per fathom stoping at 32, los. per fathom 15 to 20 wince, will yield 12th form 15 to 20 wince, will yield 12th form 15 to 20 wince will yield 20 wince will respect to 30 wince will yield 20 wince and west of Browne's shalt, is driven 5 fms. from shalt. The lode in the 30 wince and west of Browne's shalt, will yield 20 wince and west of Browne's shalt, will yield 20 wince and west of Browne's shalt, will yield 20 wince and west of Browne's shalt, will yield 20 wince and west of Browne's shalt, will yield 20 wince and west of Browne's shalt, will yield 20 wince and west of the 30 wince and west of Browne's shalt, will yield 20 wince and will all yield 20

water for all purposes, and shall have the water out of the 92 in a few days, when the men will again return to their pitches there. No time will be lost in forking the water to the 104, in order to resume the driving of that level east, where the lode is worth full 13 for no flead ore per fathom. The pitches in the 80 and 26 continue much the same. The dressing, &c., is being carried on with full dispatch, CERNVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED.—Wm. Thomas, S. Arthur, Aug. 12: Stur's Singine-Shaft: The shaftmenare engoged in putting in penthouse, which will be completed in a day or two, when we shall commence to sink the shaft at once. In the 228, driving west, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 15; bon of copper ore per fathom.—St. George's Shaft: The water has very considerably increased, and provided in the 15th of the 15th of the 15th of 15th of

EAST VAN.—W. Williams, Aug. 13: We are pushing forward the 25 fm. leve westward towards Van, but have as yet met with no improvement. We are sinking at the point 50 fms. east of engine shaft below the adit, and are buring ince spots of lead occasionally, but cannot see it improve as we could whish in going down; however, when we have sunk a few fathoms more we shall be better at a judge.

westward towards Van, but have as yet met with no improvement. We see in sinking at 10 m 50 ms. east of engine shaft below the adit, and are have sinking at the west of leaf occasionally, but cannot see it improve as we could wish in gate down; however, when we have sunk a few fathoms more we shall be better also indige.

EAST WHEAL BASSET.—R. Pryor and Son, E. Adams, Ang. 12: The lode in the stopes in the 50 continues to be worth 40°. Der fathom for copper ore. Rydailing we find this lode to be to the south of the old lode at the 60 and 70. Allother places just the same as when last reported on.

FRANK MILLS.—James, Rowe, Jun., N. Addems, Aug. 5: The following we beg to hand you as our setting report for Aug. 1: Stope in back of the 100, north of engine-shaft, by six men, at 16. 10s, per fathom: I ode producing 4 ewis, of lead ore per fathom. The rise in back of the 100, north of engine-shaft, by its men, at 26. 10s, per fathom; I ode producing 4 ewis, of lead ore per fathom. The rise in back of the 100, north of engine-shaft, by six men, at 26. 10s, per fathom; we have not intersected the western lode in this cross-cut as yet, but are expected of a 60 per fathom. The strata are of a favourable character for lead. We are a pecting to meet with the lode seen in the 45 fathom level cross-cut east, non of Orchard air-shaft, by four men, at 46. So, per fathom. We have commensativing this cross-cut to intersect the castern lode. The stope in the back of the 45 fm. level, south of east cross-cut, south of Orchard air-shaft, by four men, at 46. So, per fathom. We have commend of Orchard air-shaft, by four men, at 46. So, per fathom. We have commend of Orchard air-shaft, by four men, at 46. So, per fathom we have commended to four his cross-cut to intersect the castern lode. The stope in the back of the 45 fm. level, south of east cross-cut, south of Orchard air-shaft, by four men, at 46. 10s, per fathom we have a fathor of the back of the 45 fm. level, north of the fathor of the fathor of the fathor of the fathor of

ing, and that further development will likely lead to success, and that at no distant date.

GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS.—Wm. Taylor, W. J. Taylor, Aug. 11: In SCASGOW CARADON CONSOLS.—Wm. Taylor, W. J. Taylor, Aug. 11: In stoping behind the 78 east we find a good part of the lode gone off north, which may be the main part; we shall now cross-cut in extreme end to prove it. The 78 west is improving, with more favourable ground, and we hope soon to get a viable lode. The middle level west is worth from 12.4 to 154, per fathom; profitable ground, being very easy; this level east is just holed by borer-hole to the winse from the 65; this wince is sunk on a north part, which we think is standing whole for some considerable distance; we shall note as soon as sufficiently opened through, drive east and west of the winze in a lode worth full 154, per fathom; and also six on it to the 73; we think it is the north part there. The 65 east, on the south per, is worth 104, per fathom; we have cut a branch in the cross-cutsouth further est, but do not think the lode shall drive further. The 52 east has still a very kindly appearance, with mundie and ore, but not to value; we are anxiously looking for valuable lode in this end. We are pushing on the rise in the back of the 36 feare shaft, but not much change in it to notice. The stopes throughout the mine cottinue to look very well, yielding about their usual quantities of ore. Our next sampling is computed 235 tons, which will be sold on the 20th instant; the quantity is a little less this month owing to the breakage, but we hope to make it uple our next sampling.

GORSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL.—W. Edwards, Aug. 13; Coetia Gelysen.

poor about ducis for n OI shaft good 90 fat south for next winze shaft, about fatho fatho we was a good PA variou on the

appar the gr few fe progre PEI resum joint, into m level, i face. wide, the Bi 70, dri

PLY

lode on ing. I will be north ! last rep caused on the the cro

raily in produce drawin ore on PRII ground ance, y shall to more f which QUE level, v of the east of mixtun 80 yarra the lod 140 yar

walnable lode in this end. We are pushing on the rise in the back or the a prese shaft, but not much change in it to notice. The stopes throughout the mise estimate to look very well, yielding about their usual quantities of ore. Our net sampling is computed 255 tons, which will be sold on the 20th instant; hequitity is a little less this month owing to the breakage, but we hope to make it upin computed the property of the pro

to expect the lode will be very valuable, and if it appears feasible we shall continue the sinking on the course thereof.

LADYWELL.—Atthur Waters, August 13: There is a splendid run of ore south of the rise in the 16 south, on caunter, and it is certainly going up south of the adit end. The lode is composed of solid loose rocks of lead, which have to be livoking up to be put into the tram-wagon. Other points as for some time past, building engine and crusher house.

LISBURNE.—Aug. 13: The 75 east is now driven to within 6 fms. to the lired LISBURNE.—Aug. 13: The 75 east is now driven to within 6 fms. to the lired it has done in the levels above. In the 45 north-east there is still more lode studies in an orth, which we intend taking down for proof. We purpose suspending the same of the present, and putting the men to stope the side and back.

33 east for the present, and putting the men to stope the side and back. The same core in the level below, and up to the present time it is unproductive; these mere in the level below, and up to the present time it is unproductive; these mere is the same control of the present in the level below, and up to the present time it is unproductive; these men.

also we shall set to stope for the time. The 20 fathom level is still poor, but there is more load standing to the north, which we shall again prove when the winze is more load at is holed. We have six men engaged filling up the old stopes on the cross-course, which we find expensive, as the staff has to be trammed from the order part of the mine. Glogfach bottom level is still very poor. In the western part of the mine. Glogfach bottom level is still very poor. In the western fawr Pool we think there is about three weeks supply of water. Liydarthen-fawr Pool we think there is about three weeks supply of water. Fronged: The stand three labourers, 7 fms., at 25, per fm. The 130, west of Taylor's shaft, is men and three labourers, 7 fms., at 25, per fm. The 130, west of Taylor's shaft, is men and three labourers, 7 fms., at 25, per fm. The 130, west of Taylor's shaft, is men and three labourers, 7 fms., at 25, per fm. The 130, west of Taylor's shaft to sink by six men and three labourers, 7 fms., at 25, per fm. The 130, west of Taylor's shaft, is men and three labourers, 7 fms., at 25, per fm. The 130, west of Taylor's shaft, is men and three labourers, 7 fms., at 25, per fm. The 130, west of Taylor's shaft, is men and three labourers, 7 fms., at 25, per fm. The 130, west of Taylor's shaft, is men and three labourers, 7 fms., at 25, per fm. The 130, west of Taylor's shaft, is men and three labourers, 7 fms., at 25, per fm. The 130, west of the 10 fm. The water in the pool is it of eagine-shaft cross-cut some time during the month. The water in the pools is common of the lode of the 10 deep in the 10 fm. The water in the pool is 10 fm. T

where an influence is the water in this mine is up 4 frms. above the back of the 47, sight.—Gralg color. The water in this mine is up 4 frms. above the back of the 47, sight.—Gralg color to the total color and hope in a fortnight's time we shall be able to we have cut into the lode, and hope in a fortnight's time we hall be able to we have cut into the lode, and hope in a fortnight's time we shall be able to we have controlled to the state of the color of

good copper ore.
PARYS MOUNTAIN.—T. Mitchell, Aug. 12: I have just been through the

one with another, are much as iast reported. Drawing and dressing going on as issual again. Will send detailed report next week. We sampled to-day 2½ tons of good copper ore.

PAR'S MOUNTAIN.—T. Mitchell, Aug. 12: I have just been through the tarious points of operation underground, and am pleased to say that the stopes, on the whole, are yielding their usual quantity of copper ore and sulphur. The stopes in the intermediate level, over the 90, are looking much better. The 80 fm. kerl, west of cross-course, is also showing an improvement this last day or two. There is nothing particularly new in the tribute department. We have this week pet some men to clear up an old sink in the 65, near Gwen's shaft, in which a god branch of copper ore was left some ten years ago. The sink is about 5 fms. deep, and the bottom will be reached in a day or two, when we hope to set a petity good tribute pitch. Surface operations are going on regularly.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—Wm. Tregay, Wm. Prideaux, J. Pope, Aug. 8. Samp: We have been unable to proceed with the 160 north cross-cut for the week, having had to pull out bucket-rods for repairs, &c. The water is now in fork, and we hope to push on the cross-cut next week. In the 150 fm. level west and the lode (Martin's) is worth 15%, per fathom. In the 140 fm. level west end the lode (Martin's) is worth 12%, per fathom. In the 140 fm. level west end the lode (Martin's) is worth 10%, per fathom. In the 130 west end the lode (Martin's) is worth 10%, per fathom. In the 130 west rise the lode (Martin's) is worth 10%, per fathom. In the 30 west end the lode (Martin's) is worth 10%, per fathom. In the 60 west end the lode (morth) is worth 15%, per fathom. In the 50 west end the lode (morth) is worth 15%, per fathom. In the 50 west end the lode (morth) is worth 15%, per fathom. In the 50 west end the lode (morth) is worth 15%, per fathom. In the 50 west end the lode (morth) is worth 15%, per fathom. In the 50 west end the lode (morth) is worth 15%, per fathom for lead of the producing the

with mine. PLYNLIMMON.—John Garland, Aug. 12: In the 24, east of engine-shaft, the Thynimmon.—John Garland, Aug. 12: In the 24, east of engine-shaft, the ble continues without any material change since the report for the annual meeting. The same remark is also applicable to this level west of winze; these points will be communicated within the time specified. In the cross-cut north, towards will be communicated within the time specified. In the cross-cut north, towards will be communicated within the time specified. In the cross-cut north, towards continues the same; fair progress is being made. Since last report there is a little more water issuing from the end; this may possibly be caused by the recent very heavy rains. I have placed the men, as advised, to sink on the new lode, but little having been done there is not any change in value. In the cross-cut north of the adit level the killas is charged with mundic, which generally indicates the proximity of the lode. The stopes throughout the mine are producing their usual quantities of lead ore. We have abundance of water, and drawing and dressing are being pushed on vigorously. We sample 40 tons of lead ore on Friday, the lath inst., for sale on the 21st.

PRING OF WALES.—J. Gifford, J. Phillips, Aug. 11: In the 77 east the ground is improving for progress, and the lode showing a more promising appearance, yielding occasional stones of copper ore, and letting out more water. We have also down the lode close to the end by Tucsday next, when I hope to report more favorably on it. In the 65 east we are still driving by the side of the lode, we hope to take down some time next week.

QUENTALLED OF THE CONTACT OF THE

eing phur the

ne water coming out sometimes in a strong stream. No doubt there is lead in MRIEDOL—J. Rigge, ang. 8: In the 20 east the part of the loce carried, 5 ft. who, is composed of state, time, spar, and good strong branches of lead ore, good string work of cressing, with a very promising appearance of improving. There is a stream of the lock. The lock of the

of the value.
ST. JUST AMALGAMATED.—R. Pryor, Wm. Bawden, T. Richards, Aug. 11

as possible, we have set four men on each place, at 160s, per fathom, and to clear we have a represent; tun is to four it fathoms of rail in this level, being all that we have a represent to the isolation of the interest of the process of the pro

Wheat Ritty lote in about eight or ten days from this time. In the wines smalling on Wheat Rock ide, lock in 48, the lote is 21, wide, producing a little tip, the state of the lote of the lote of the little of the lote of the ligher stam whitn being under repair and a break face, or the ship on the vorking east of the rith lote of the lote of the ligher stam whitn being under repair and a break face of the ship on the vorking east of the rith lote of the lote of the ligher stam whitn being under repair and a break face of the ship on the vorking of the lote of the ligher stam whitn being under repair and a break face of the ship of the lote of the lote of the ligher stam whitn being under repair and a break face of the ship of the lote of t

with this week's Journal a Supplemental Sheet is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: Mining in Colorado—the Clifton Mine (C. S. Richardson): Boring Machines—Cornish Mining (McKean and Co.); Coal-Cutting Machinery (T. A. Warrington); Whitehaven Hematite Iron Mining Company; West of England Fire Clay Company; Delabole Slate Quarries; Cornish Tin Mining, Smelting, and the Stannaries (R. Tre dinnick); Gold Mines of Merioneth; Mr. Herring, and the Telegraphs; Pennerley Mine, and its Management.—My Holiday—Mining in Northern Mexico—Black-malling the President of the Mining Bureau in California—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Patent Matters, &c.—Meetings of the Thorp's Gawber Hall Cellieries, Bettws Llanlwit Collieries, Great Wheal Vor, Tankerville, West Tankerville, Old Batholes, Court Grange Siver-Lead, Gold Mining Company of Yuba, Flagstaff, Western Andes, and West Seton Companies. With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given,

#### The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

				1	ME	TA	L MARKET-London, Aug. 11, 1874	
COPPER.	£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.	IRON. per ton. £ s. d. £ s.	
Best selectedp. ton			0-		0		Bars Welsh, in London 9 5 0- 9 10	
Tough cake and tile.			0-		0		Do., to arrive 9 0 0- 9 5	
Bheathing & sheets	90		0~		0		Nail rods10 15 0-11 10	- (
Bolts	96	0	0-			0	,, Staffd. in London11 0 0	
Bottoms	93	0		95	0	0	Bars ,, ditto11 0 0-14 0	
Old			0-			0	Hoops,, ditto12 0 0-13 0 Bars ,, at works10 0 0-11 0 Hoops,, ditto11 0 0-14 0	
Australian		0		88		0	Bars ,, at works 10 0 0-11 0	
Wireper lb.		1		-			Hoops,, ditto11 0 0-14 0	
Tubes	0	1	03	6-0	1	1	Sheets, single, & plates 13 0 0-15 0	
BRASS.			De	r It			Pig No. 1, in Wales 5 0 0-6 10	
Bheets			10	d	11d		Refined metal, ditto 7 0 0-8 0	0
Wire			10%	(d.	-11	d.	Bars, common, ditto 8 10 0	
Tubes			11	d	12d		Do., merchant, f.o.b. \ 9 0 0	
Yellow metal sheathi	ng .		- 8	d	834	d.	Do., railway, in Wales 7 0 0-8 0	-
Sheets			734	d	Sd.		Do., Swed. in London.17 0 0-18 0	
SPELTER.		ne	or to	m.			To arrive17 0 0-18 0	0
Foreign on the spot	22	-	0	-22	10	0	Pig, No. 1, in Clyde 3 15 0-4 5	-0
to arrive							Do., f.o.b. Tyne or Tees 4 11 0- 5 15	0
**		•					Do., Nos.3,4, f.o.b., do. 4 10 0- 5 10	0
ZINO.	60	10		00	15	0	Railway chairs 5 0 0- 5 5	0
In sheets				-	19	U	spikes12 10 0-14 0	0
QUICKSILVER (p. bot.	.) 22	0	0	in .	-		Indian Charcoal Pigs,	
TIN.								0
English blocks &	96	0	0-	97	0	0		
Do., bars (in bris.)		0	0-		0	0	STEEL. per ton.	
Do., refined			0-			0	Bwed., in kegs (rolled)	0
Banca	99	0	0-	100	0	0		U
Straits	94	0	0-	95	0	0	Ditto, in faggots21 0 0	0
	91	0	0-	94	0	0	English, spring23 0 0-25 0	0
TIN-PLATES.*		-	per				LEAD. per ton.	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	4 61							0
IX Do., 1st quality	1 2 1	10	0	. 4		1.	Ditto, L.B	6
10 Do., 2d quality	. 2	15	0		**		Ditto, W.B21 15 0-22 0	0
IV Do., su quality		10	0		**		Ditto, sheet	
IX Do., 2d quality			0		**	0	Ditto, red lead23 0 0	
IX Ditto		14	0		16	0	Ditto, white30 0 0-32 0	0
Canada plates, p. ton.					10	0	Ditto, patent shot25 0 0-25 10	0
					-		Spanish	6
Ditto, at works	. 10	10	0-		minutes		Spanish	

At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton less.

Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.

Teme-plates 2s, per box below tin plates of similar brand.

Remarks.—Notwithstanding conflicting reports which are always current at this season of the year with reference to the out-turn of the harvest, the balance of evidence weighs in favour of the expectation that the yield, taking it all in all, will present a favourable average—indeed, the result may be taken as superior to an average year. This being so, and in consideration of the prolonged period of dulness through which we have passed, it may fairly be expected that the remaining months of the year 1874 will be more productive than those that have passed. In every class of the community cleap food is the great desideratum, for with it comes a capacity for expenditure which otherwise would not be possessed; and that which is true of the individual is true likewise of the whole body. Up to the present time there certainly has been no marked improvement in any particular work of the metal trade to chronicle; yet with one or two important, exceptions—copper and this, which have occupied an anomalous position for some time past—metals generally are firm all round. Bank rate still stands at 4 per cent,, but it is quite expected that the necessities of commerce may probably result in a still further advance at a period not far distant. But there is no reason to anticipate from the present aspect of affairs, whether viewel politically or commercially, that the value of money will rise to such a point as to interfere with the legitimate development of the metal trade. All speculation seems for the present to be entirely absent from the market. Rash operators not only frequently find themselves involved in responsibilities they are mable to merc, but their action also materially disconcerts the progress which would other rise be experienced. At the same time opportunities which far sighted men are not slow to take advantage of, and which being based upon sound calculations, instead of damaging materially assist the market. When such dealers come forward a spred

prevenent has been altogether lacking.

COPPER.—This metal has presented no new feature during the week, and although prices continue much the same, they must be viewed rather as quotations than as indicative of business done. For a long time past the trade with the East, which used to form so important a feature in the market, has come almost to an end, but

important a feature in the market, has come almost to an end, but although this be so, still a time must come when the requirements of trade will demand a return to activity. It is not to be supposed that any substitute for this metal has been discovered which should bring it into di favour, but, on the contrary, is rather to be looked for; indeed, with moderate prices, it is more than probable that copper in combination with other metals will seapplied to purpose for which it has hitherto been excluded. On Montal 255 tons (Chilibucz, g.o.b., short arrival, sobl in Liverpool at 76′, los. Small quantity of Wallaros cold in London at 87′, los. cash, Burri, 88′, los, and Wallaros 87′, los. on the former day, and loo tons Chili burz, g.o.b., the former day, and loo tons Chili burz, picket brands, at 77′, cash, Lo.b., 78′, los., sellers; Wallaros, 87′, los., on Wednesday, On Thursday, 131 tons one were sold at 148′, del.; 11′ tons regulas at 158′, and 50 tons Chili bars, fiche sold at 16′, los., at 70′, 28′, 61′, cash net. There was a good demand for English tough at 84′, and to-day Chili bars have been done at 16′, los., the market elecing firm at 16′.

hars, f.o.b., at 78%, 28, 64, eash net. There was a good demand for English tough at 84%, and to-day Chili bars have been done at 76%, 10s., the market closing firm at 76%.

IRON.—The favourable reports of the iron trade in prospectu which have appeared in these columns for some weeks past may still be continued, although in the North of England the past week has been somewhat quieter than latterly. The opinion of makers generally has, however, undergone no change, and quotations continue to be much as of late. Rather less is doing on continental account, but the demand for Sectland continues to be as brisk as ever. The output of pigiron begins to show an increase, which is going on rapidly, as furnaces which have been out of blast are once more being brought into active operation. The demand for finished iron is hardly keeping pace with the production of pigiron, and unless there be an improvement in this respect the stock of pigs may rapidly increase. This, however, is not likely to be the case, the present preparations being made with reference to the almost certain demand for railway material alone which much, in all probability, apring up ere long. This branch of the iron trade furnishes the largest support to the industry in the North of England, and at the present moment, as compared with other branches, there is less doing in this than any. It must not be lost sight of that there is one feature in connection with the rail trade which may tend to place it in a much more favourable position than heretofore—the settlement of the wages question upon such a basis as may, together with each of the constant production in the price of coals has already been considerable. Small coal is now reported at 4s. to 5s., and screened coal is to be bought at about 8s. at the pit. Pigiron is now quoted in the North—No. 1, 75s.; No. 3, 7s.; and No. 4, 58s. 64., net cash. Railway bars, from 7t. 1-s. to 8t. 5s. Plate-iron for slipbuilding, W. 10s. to 9t. 16s. Merchant bars, 8t, 15s. to 9t.

There is a fair demand for foundry

in the morning at 50s. to 50s. 6d., closing in the afternoon at 50s. to Thursday there was decided weakness, but to day Scotch pigs were Six. 6d. to 87s. 9d., apid, leaving off with a strong noward tendence.

1. 1	0 21s' 83'	para, leaving	SHIPMENTS.	
			Ton	
	al decreas	e since Dec. 2	5, 1873	

LEAD.—The market exhibits no new feature. Lead continues firm, and prices are unaltered, but without much doing.

SPELTER —For some time past transactions in this metal have been limited. The past week has not brought with it any accession to the transactions reported. Ordinary Silesian is still obtainable at 22.5 5. to 27.10s. No transactions have been reported in hard snelter, which is quoted at 14.10s. to 15.

spelter, which is quoted at 14t. 10s, to 15t.

QUICKSILVER.—The latest transactions have been at 22t. per bottle; at this price only limited quuntities are obtainable. A few days since 23t. per bottle was obtained.

Tin.—There is no improvement to record in this metal; and al-

though there has been no material alteration in quotations, still the

downward tendency has not been arrested. Until the demand for tin-plates shall become more general it is not to be expected that any important improvement should take place. It is currently reported that at existing prices importations from Australia cannot continue, as the lodes there cannot be worked to a profit. On Monday there was a better demand for tin, with an upward tendency. Of 65 tons which changed hands, 25 tons consisted of Straits, and 35 tons Australian. Straits, 921. 10s. to 921.; Australian, 910. to 921. There was a firm market for Straits on Tuesday at 931. 10s. to 941; Australian, 30 tons at 921., and 15 tons at 932. cash. English ingots, 961. buyers. On Wednesday Straits were quoted 942. cash; 40 tons, to arrive, sold at 942. Australian, 922. cash; English ingots, 964. to 977. There was a fair demand on Thursday for Straits at 941. to 941. 10s.; Australian, 922. to 921. los.; also 300 slabs, Banca, 996.; and to-day Straits were 941. to 941. 10s., and English, 967. to 971.

TIN-PLATES continue firm, in expectation of an improved demand.

Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond—COPPER: The advices from Chili (Aug. 5), announced the charters for July as 4100 tons. This news had little effect on our market, which has remained rather quiet, but steady, during the week, with business done in bars to the extent of about 600 tons, at from 76′. to 76′. 10s. for good ordinary brands, cash and for arrival, and 77′. for picked brands, cash. Some purchases of Burra cake were made at 86′., when sellers raised their price to 86′. 10s., and no further traussactions took place. Wallaroo is still held for \$8′.1 los., which buyers will only pay when compelled, as this price is out of all proportion to the value of other descriptions. There is, consequently, no general business in this quality. In furnace stuff, 131 tons of ore at 14s. 6d. per unit, and 117 tons of regulus at 15s. per unit, have been sold. There has been, also, a very fair demand for English copper, especially for very prompt delivery, and considerable sales both of manufactured and unmanufactured copper have been made during the week. Yellow Metal is quiet, and prices are lower.—Thir. The sales for the week amount to about 120 tons of Straits, at prices varying from 92′. 10s. to 94′. 10s. for cash and to arrive, and 130 tons of Australian at 91′. to 93′. cash, closing at 94′. for Straits, and 92′. for Australian: 300 slabs of Banca were done yesterday at 90′. Dutch warrants. There has been a fair enquiry for English, and after prices has receded to 95′., 95′. 10s. at the close, the smelters are firm at 91′. for common logot.

Messrs, James and Shakspeare—Copper Nothing has transpired Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond-COPPER: The advices from

Messrs, James and Shakspeare—Copper: Nothing has transpired in furnace material by private contract except 111 tons regulus and 137 ore, at 15s. and 14s. 6d. per unit respectively. In Chili bars we note transactions at 76t. to 76t. 10s. for good ordinary brands, cash or short arrival; and a few lots of picked marks at 77t. cash. The market is in a very uncertain condition, and it would need but a comparatively trifling jeircumstance to influence prices in either direction. The charters from Chili for the last half of July were advised by telegram on the 8th inst. as 1100 tons pure, but no details have as yet come to hand. Although this quantity was exceedingly light, it produced no particular effect on the market, there being so many rumours of fresh shipments of Lake ingots, none of which reports, as far as we can learn, having any solid foundation. For Australian sorts we note a rather improved demand, and buyers have been compelled to pay the rates demanded by sellers. English is quiet, but smelters are firm, and refuse all orders offered them below our list quotations.—This English is in rather better request, but prices remain unchanged. In foreign sorts there has been more activity, owing to speculative purchases for a rise, and values have advanced 2s. and 3s. per cwt.; the sales of the week being rather larger than we have had occasion to notice for some time past.

Messrs. Henry Rogers, Sons, and Co.—Copper: There has been but Messrs, James and Shakspeare -- Copper: Nothing has transpired

had occasion to notice for some time past.

Messrs. Henry Rogers, Sons, and Co.—COPPER: There has been but a poor trade all the week, hars fluctuating between 764, and 764, 10s., while regulus was quoted 15s., and ores 14s. 6d., without finding eager buyers. There has been some enquiry for English copper, but only at prices which rendered business almost impossible, but a good many orders would appear to have been taken for forward delivery in anticipation of a drop later on. The Chili charters for the second fortunght in July (1100 tons) are considered light, and as freight on the West Coast was scarce and advancing, small charters for the current month are looked for.—Thy: Has improved about 20s. for foreign, but consumers do not seem anxious at present to anticipate their wants. Tin plates are more enquired about, and a large sale of a Welsh make has been effected, but at a terribly low figure.——SPELTER: The English makers ask higher prices, being pretty well sold forward. Common Stlesian and Rhenish are, however, lower, and as these offer in large quantities for delivery to end of the year, we are unlikely now to see any advance in spelter.

Massrs. Pixley and Abell—Gold: The rise in the Bank rate of discount has cursed the French Exchange to be quoted considerably higher; the demand for gold for Paris has, therefore, quite ceased; and, with the exception of a withdrawal of 30,000%, sovereigns, for Lisbon, the Bank has received nearly all the gold lately arrived, the total sent in since Aug. 6 being 531,000%. Further sums will follow, as considerable amounts are now on the way from New York. The arrivals during the week have been—685,290%, from Australia, 12,000% from Yalparaiso, 10,65%, from the Cape, 19,220%, from the West Indies, 7350%, from Africa, 54,500%, from New York, total, 789,010%. The Mongolia has taken 50,000%, to Malta, and 50,00% to Singapore.—Silven: The amounts lately to hand have been sold at 575%, per ounce standard, showing a further fall of ½d, per ounce. We have received about 63,460%, from New York, 8300%, from the West Indies, and 39,200%.

received about 68,460. from New York, 8300. from the West Indies, and 35,200. from Valparaiso.

CHEMICALS AND MINERALS—Messrs. R. R. Kelley and Co. (Manchester).—The Chemical Market has had a decidedly firmer tone during the week, and, with reported scarcity of some of the leading articles, prices are not unlikely to improve. There have been transactions upon a larger scale than for a long time past. Buyers are less inclined to hold off, and the signs of the times seem pointing in the direction of r-cuperative and remunerative business. Soda salts have been very steady; ash high; crystals firm and rather dearer; bleatbonate quiet constite rather dull; borate steady, with Californian at 624.; potash salts less active; clubrate very firm; rel prussida stiffer; carbonate quiet at 234.; murinte dull; adues unchanged; alum firm, and brisk demand; saltpetre, no sales; salt cake, uniformly quiet; ammonia sulphate scarce, firm, and in good demand; carbonate very firm; bleaching power in better request; copper sulphate flat; zinc sulphate sures at 14 s.; magnesia carbonate, 45s.; petroleum, large and increasing demand at an advance. The Board of Trade returns, compared with the corresponding poriol of last year, shows imperis—of alkadi a reduction of both quantity and value menumerated chemical products, and of brimstone, a considerable increase; intre, a largely increased quantity, and 55,0004. decrease in value——both facts of unportance; in p-troleum there is a marked increase; sultpetre shows for July only 281 tons, ag inst 2660 tons of last year, and in the seven months a deficit of value for an antical state, and a decrease of 200,000. In value—two oppesite movements of interest; Russia, Hollind, and Peanes have been the there extomines: Germany and the United State appear heavy defau ters, although the former his taken within 100 tons of last year, and namely 300 tons have the nearest of 200 tons, and a decrease of 200,000. In value—two oppesite movements of interest; Russia, Hollind, and the default of the sure o CHEMICALS AND MINERALS-Messrs. R. R. Kelley and Co. (Man-

The settlement of the fortnightly account in the MINING SHARE MARKET this week was comparatively small, and had no influence on the prices of shares, which, on the whole, continue in a depressed state, with very little business doing. Tin mines, owing to a rise in the London tin market, became firmer on Tuesday, and continue so; but very few transactions take place, though quotations are higher. Among the mines dealt in have been Carn Brea, Tincroft, Roman Gravels, Tankerville, West Tankerville, New West Rosewarne, Pennerley, Cook's Kitchen, Prince of Wales, Van Consols, East Lovell, Penstruthal, and a few others,

In reference to the price of tin, which is of so much importance to the miner just now, the rise referred to in the London Market.

to the miner just now, the rise referred to in the London Market has doubtless been caused by the increased demand from India, China, and America; and a contemporary observes that if the Cornish smelters were equally united in regard to selling their tin as they are in buying it, the Cornish miners should now be receiving 10*l*, per ton more than they are now getting for their ores. It is said that over 600 tons of tin have been sent to India, China, and America since June last, and the demand continues, especially for America, and in addition to the 600 tons 311 tons were transhipped to New York out of the London supplies. The exports of English tin for the six months ending June 30 were 1800 tons, against 470 tons the same time last your small consections are increased. the same time last year: and if exportations go on increasing at this rate the present supplies from home and abroad will not be sufficient to meet them. But the policy of the Cornish smelters appears to be to get the ores at the lowest possible price from the miners, and charge the consumer the lighest possible price for the miners, and charge the consumer the highest possible price for the metal.

Carn Breas have been somewhat firmer, and leave off 55 to 60; in the winze sinking below the 226, at Highburrow, the lode is

worth 100%, per fathom. The ends on this locks are worth 105%, per fathom; the ends on Tesgue's lock 66%, per fathom; the ends in the Druid lode 77% per fathom: total value in the aggregate, 362% per fathom. Dolcoaths at 46 to 48. Cook's Kitchen, 10 to 11; a meeting has been called for Thursday, but the notice says nothing of a

call. West Frances, 10 to 11; the meeting here will also be on the 200 West Seton, 20 to 25; at the meeting the accounts showed apply on three months' working of 107l. The ores sold realised 500g Capt. Josiah Thomas is to be the future manager, and a steam-engine

on three months' working of 107/. The ores sold realised 5332 Capt. Josiah Thomas is to be the future manager, and a steam-engine is to be erected, towar is the expense of which the lord (Mr. Basset) contributes one-half, besides reducing the dues to 1-30th. The Chairman reported that, looking at the satisfactory position of the mine, it was not deemed necessary either to make a call or borrow money to erect the engine. The mine has been very rich for copper since it was first started, in 1844, in 400 shares. The capital expended amounted to 56/. per share, or 22,400/.; and the amount received by the shareholders in dividends has been 572/. 10s. per share, or 228,000 Tincroft shares, 30 to 32; in Downright shaft, sinking under the 23/. Chapple's lode is worth 60/. per fathom; and in the 234 east it is worth 20/. per fathom. The winzes under this level are worth 100 per fathom. Dunkins's lode, under the 150, is worth 30/. per fathom. Bog, 10s. to 15s.; East Caradon, 1 to 14.

At Frank Mills meeting, held at Exeter, a call of 10s. per shar was made. The accounts for the quarter showed a balance of lipbilities over assets of 1467/. 14s. 11d. At New West Rosewarm the 24, driving towards the tin ground, is large, and producing stones of tin. The 10 east is worth 8/. per fathom. A small pare of tin was sold this week at 54/. per ton. West Tolgus, 60 to 55 the lode in the back of the 125 looks well, and yields 12 tons of copper ore per fathom. The stopes in the back 7 tons per fathom. The lode in the 85 end is worth 10 tons per fathom. East Lovel 11½ to 12; East Pool, 9½ to 10; East Van, ¾ to 1; Great Laxey, 10 to 15; East Pool, 9½ to 10; East Van, ¾ to 1; Great Laxey, 10 to 15; Paryris Mountain, 7s. to 8s.; Pennerley, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; Penseruthal, 11s. to 13s.; Prince of Wales, 8s. to 10s.; Prividence Mines, 3½ to 4; New Hendra, 18s. to 20s. Roman Grarel, 14½ to 15; the directors have declared an interim dividend of 8s. 6d per share. Tankervilles have been weaker, and leave off 7 to 7½ west tankervilles beare been w Tankervilles have been weaker, and leave off 7 to 7; per share.

per share. Tankervilles have been weaker, and leave off 7 to 7; West Tankerville, 20s. to 25s, South Cara Brea, 2 to 2½; South Caradon, 90 to 95; South Caradon, 3½ to 4; South Roman Gravels, 12s. 6d. to 15s., Van, 20 to 25; West Basset, 8½ to 9; West Chiverton, 2 to 2½; West Marisand Fortescue, 9s. to 11s.; Wheal Basset, 20 to 25; Wheal Crebor, 1½ to 1½; Wheal Grenville, 4 to 4½; Wheal Jane, 2 to 2½; Wheal Crebor, 1½ to 1½; Wheal Grenville, 4 to 4½; Wheal Jane, 2 to 2½; Wheal Ritty (St. Agnes), 7 to 7½. East Wheal Grenville, ½ to §; at the meeting on Thursday the accounts showed a balance of liabilities overasses of 589l. 13s. 10d., and a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The copper ore sold August 6 realised 212l. 4s. 1d.; the tin sold on Wednesday, 358l. 6s. 9d. The agents report that as the lode in the 130 is improving, and a good piece of tin ground is standing in the bottom of the 120 fathom level, 50 fms. in length, that will soon be available for stoping, the returns of tin will increase, and the propects of the mine are more cheering than for some time past. pects of the mine are more cheering than for some time pust.

Van Consols, 23 to 34; in our last a clerical error occurred—in-stead of "stones of ore," the agents reported that the No. 3 winn was worth "8 tons of ore per fathom." We are informed that the was worth

was worth "8 tons of ore per fathom." We are informed that the accounts to be presented at the meeting will show a balance of assets of 3000/. Cathedral, 21s. to 24s.; the first sampling of copper is to be made on Thursday.

Chontales, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; the advices this month show a small profit of 16/. The returns, owing to a succession of disasters by floods, were only 227 ozs. of gold. valued at 637l., against a cost of 621l. At Javali the profit was 364l. 8s. 6d. on the month; 220 cs. of gold realised 803l., against a cost of 438l. 11s. 6d. Emma, 1½ to 2; Flagstaff, 4½ to 4½; Last Chance, 1½ to 1½; Sweetland Creek, 4 to 4½; Tecoma, 12s. 6d. to 15s.

Great Wheal Vor.—A special meeting of the shareholders was held on Thursday to consider the notice of relinquishment received from one of the largest shareholders, holding 760 shares. The meeting was well attended, and expressed their desire to go or with the operations as resolved on at the meeting held in March, and if the funds of the company are found insufficient to paythe relinquishing shareholders their proportion of the assets them a small call is to be made for that purpose. It was stated that 2s.64, per share would cover any claim likely to be made on account of relinquishing shareholders.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been more active than for some time past, attributable partly to the improved aspect of the Metal Market, which has brought in active buyers of selected stocks, and also to the fact—to which in active buyers of selected stocks, and also to the fact—to which attention was drawn a few weeks since—that there is really upon the market a comparatively small amount of floating stock. This has again been conspicuous throughout the past week, the result being that a few bona fide purchases are sufficient to cause a maid and material advance in values. The Board of Trade returns for July, as compared with the corresponding period of 1873, stillshow a decline in our exports and imports, but it is satisfactory to find that the diminution, although large, arises from a difference in values rather than quantities, while also the comparison continues to be made with a period of exceptional activity. The Board of Trade Returns being properly regarded as a pretty correct barometer of the trade of the country, in which no class of investors are more immediately interested than the holders of mine stock, metal alternating in value as the trade improves or declines, it is reasonable to assume that the indications of revival apparent, more paticularly in those branches of commerce in which metals are largely employed, will bring about an early and general response in the indications.

alternating in value as the trade improves or declines, it is reasonable to assume that the indications of revival apparent, more paticularly in those branches of commerce in which metals are largely employed, will bring about an early and general response in the mining market, of which there seems already marked indications. The Metal Market has been tolerably firm. Copper quiet as steady. Tin enquired for, and firm. Tin-plates in good demandsteady. Tin enquired for, and firm. Tin-plates in good demands, and advanced prices have ruled, the market closing with a improved appearance. Lead mines have also been fairly in demand, and advanced prices have ruled, the market closing with a improved appearance. Lead mines have also been well enquired for, and a full average business has been transacted.

Among American Mines the leading feature has been the satisfactory adjustment of the Flagstaff difficulty, an arrangement (mot the basis referred to last week) having been agreed to between the company and the vendor, by which litigation will be avoided, and the produce of the mine divided equally until the debt due to the vendor shall have been paid. By the adoption of this most salutary course the shareholders may look forward to the early resumption of dividends, and to the entire possession of the property at no distant date. The subjoined report from the late underground minager will be perused with especial interest by the shareholders and under the management of the writer the mine was brought into dividend-paying condition. It shows that while the present return assure satisfactory dividends, such results may be calculated upon in the future as will replace this mine in its former position:

As to the cost of raising the ore, carriage to the smelting works, how the most was spent, the future prospects, &c., I will give you my opinion as near as I can be applied to the cost of breaking it cut to surface would be about 15s. per ton; satisfications are also as the same and the prospect of the steady of the same an

snow leaves.

As to the future prospects of the mine, I consider them good. I see no reason why the mine shall not turn again as good as ever, and, if fairly developed. I his why the mine shall not turn again as good as ever, and, if fairly developed. I his will, and, I would say, in less than 12 months after the company taking positive will, and, I would say, in less than 12 months after the company taking seession of it it ought to send away 75 to 80 tons of best ore daily. The carriaged theoretic more than the tothe smelling works should be about \$6 (or, \$87, \$83, \$96 tons. I know of parties who would take it for this price, providing it was like.

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hem by the year, take summer and winter together. In the winter of 1872 horse disease broke out, and we had to pay high prices for teams to take the ore down, disease broke out, and we had to pay high prices for teams to take the ore down, disease broke out, and we had to pay high prices for teams to take the ore down, disease broke out, and we say great. There was a new hot-blast-furnace and the ceptage of the control of

The greater interest and importance attaches to the above report The greater the directors nor shareholders have received any direct information from the mine from the time it was placed under the present management.

since information from the mine from the time it was placed direct information from the mine from the time it was placed under the present management.

Richmond Consolidated, 6½ to 6½ ex div.; cablegram received:—
"Week's run, \$38,000; two furnaces, third started." As two of the furnaces have so recently been re-lined, a long run with the three may now be expected. The new discovery of ore in the level below the Lizette tunnel appears to be in a direction at right angles to the general run of the main lode, and in a locality where the existence of ore was not suspected. There is great promise in this discovery, the ore being rich, assaying \$100 in silver and gold. The 80ft of poor ore, lying in a horizontal position, through which the advancing winze had the luck to penetrate, appears to be of shallow depth, as at 15ft rise it began to be permeated with rich carbonates, and it is most probable that it is overlaid the whole length by good ore, the more especially as shortly after this horizontal layer resumed its usual dip rich carbonates were struck in the lowest workings of the mine. It is to be regretted that the works of exploration were temporarily suspended while the connection was being made from the main lode to the McGee shaft, it being now proved that the labour of a few men for a short period would have opened up large additional reserves. It is reported that a wealthy American firm have agreed to find the capital to complete the railway to Eureka. It will be a bright day for all the mines in that district when the line is completed. The total make in bullion from the recommencement of smelting this season is season. in bullion from the recommencement of smelting this season

is \$678,000. Emma shares have further declined, and close 1\frac{3}{6} to 1\frac{3}{6}, upon a rague rumour that some difficulty has arisen, or is likely to arise, in connection with the proceedings recently commenced by the directors against the vendor. Last Chance shares are flatter at 1\frac{1}{6} to 1\frac{1}{6}; Tecoma. \frac{3}{6} to 1; Utah, \frac{3}{6} to \frac{5}{6}; the superintendent, Mr. J. Longmaid, states that the day before the date of his letter they only dessed 10 tons of ore, owing to a very saves storm, but on the day

it recoma, \( \frac{3}{4} \) to \( \frac{3}{6} \); the superintendent, Mr. J. Longmaid, states that the day before the date of his letter they only dressed 10 tons of ore, owing to a very severe storm, but on the day of his advices they got along better, and although only able to work nine hours, dressed 24 tons, being the best run he has had, and the highest average percentage. Chicago; The secretary has received a telegram from Mr. W. S. Godbe:—"I have remitted you on Aug. 3, draft for 1300\( \text{c};\) shall continue monthly. Net proceeds, \( \frac{\$14}{000},\) June and July. Furnaces running; prospects good.

Colorado Terrible Lode, 3 to 3\( \frac{1}{2};\) the latest advices, dated July 21, state that the new concentrators are working well, and treating 25 tons per day. At this rate the whole of the stock on hand (2000 tons) will be worked off this senson. Assay of concentrated one:—A mineral contains 338 ozs. silver, 70\( \frac{1}{2} \) per cent. lead; A 2 mineral contains 300 ozs. of silver, 62\( \frac{1}{2} \) per cent. lead; B mineral contains 318 ozs. of silver, teled; B mineral contains 516 ozs. of silver, trace of lead. Shipments to Liverpool:—No. 41, now in Liverpool, waiting sale 14th inst.; No. 42, now due, left the mine 18th ult.; No. 43, advised to leave the mine 27th ult.; these shipments may together be valued at 2700\( \text{C} \). Sales at mine on July 18:—35 tons second-class ore, 193 ozs. silver, price \$173.80: total, \$6090.50. The mine looking well; fir-t-class ore coming out it of good quality. The main shaft being now down 56 ft. below the bottom of the 6th level, we shall start the 7th level next month. No water in the shaft.

Nowater in the oth level, we shall start the 7th level next month. No water in the shaft.

The superintendent of the McHenry Mine writes:—"Since July 13 have been at the McHenry Mine, and am happy to inform you the mine is in first rate condition. We are blasting down some very rich ore. I have piled up in five days over 150 tons, which four man blasted down. ich ore. I have nen blasted down.

mine is in first rate condition. We are blasting down some very rich ore. I have piled up in five days over 150 tons, which four men blasted down. The first-class ore can be sold at \$300 per ton. The stock should be above par even now." New Pacific, § to ½; the superintendent reports that some very fine ore is being taken out from below the 40. In the 600 ft. level, west of shaft, on North Star ledge, and below the 400 ft. level, the ore has very materially improved in both quality and quantity. Some good ore has been ut in achute being raised from the False level, and the mine generally has improved since last advices.

Serra Buttes, 2 to 2½. Independence, 2¾ to 3½; the last advices from the mine, dated July 17, report the quartz to be improving in quality, the first and third batteries yielding exceedingly well; stoc then a telegram has been received announcing the result of July crushing to be \$8750, from \$83 tons of quartz, at a cost of \$250, leaving \$4500— equal to 900% profit for the month.

Blue Tent, 5 to 5½; it will be seen by the superintendent's letter, in another column, that there was an error in deciphering the telegram announcement result of last run, it being for only 25 days instead of 35, thus making the gross result of the run much more satisfactory. Washing at South Yuba claim is now approaching the channel, or richer dirt, with a good prospect of a supply of water till late in the season. The chairman, Mr. Courtenay, who salled on the 25th of last month, will arrive at Blue Tent early next week. Birdseye Creek, 2½ to 2½; the telegram to hand of last run shows a profit of \$750; this, though small, is satisfactory, seeing that but one claim (the Neece and West) is now running, and that it is till in drifted ground. It would appear from Mr. Powers' last letter that he was well nigh through to the solid bank, which when reached will be worked with much less expense, and with far better reached will be worked with much less expense, and with far better

Great Wheal Vor, 1 to 1½; a special meeting was held, on Thursday (reported elsewhere), in consequence of the largest shareholder laring tendered relinquishment of 760 shares, and it became a seri-Squestion for the remaining shareholders to consider how far lers might be influenced to do the same, and whether the com-proud rely on the support of the general body to carry on the airs after such a heavy claim on their assets. The assets of the affairs after such a heavy claim on their assets. The assets of the company will, probably, give the retiring shareholders something like 10s, or 12s, 6d, per share. It, therefore, speaks well for any mining company to be able to carry a resolution to continue operations, as proposed, in March, and if necessary to make a call by-andigue of the standard of the stan

in the 100 west, on the east and west lode, is worth 15L per fathom. The end is within 6 fms. of the junction with Big Ore lode, where a great improvement is expected. The lode in the winze sinking below the 70 west is producing 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The 40, both east and west, is looking well. The lode in the 25 east is worth 12L per fathom, and the winze below the level 25L—Potter's Pit: The 55 west is worth 20L per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 45 is worth 35L per fathom, and the branch driven from the cross-cut east is worth 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. Bog, § to ½; the 175 west has improved, and is now worth 25L per fm. for lead. The Whitestone lode will, no doubt, shortly be intersected, when a further improvement is looked for. The bunch of ore going down below the 163 is still worth 10 L per fathom. going down below the 163 is still worth 100l. per fathom.

going down below the 163 is still worth 10 M. per fathom.

Subjoined are the closing quotations:

Bog, \$6 to \$4; Carm Brea, \$5 to \$7; Cook's Kitchen, 10 to 11; Devon Great Consols, 1 to 14; Delcoath, 44 to 46; East Caradon, 1 to 14; East Lovell, 11½ to 12½; East Van, ½ to \$4; Great Laxey, 10 to 11; Hingston Down, 1½ to 1½; Mirke Valley, ½ to \$4; Fent Laxey, 10 to 11; Hingston Down, 1½ to 1½; Mirke Valley, ½ to \$5; Fenteruthal, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Roman Gravels, 14½ to 15½; Parys Mountain, 8s. to 10s.; Penstruthal, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Roman Gravels, 14½ to 15½; Yan, 22½ to 25; Van Consols, 2½ to 3; West, Basset, 8½ to 9½; West Tankerville, 10 1½; Wheal Grenville, 4 to 4½; Almada and Tirito, ½ to ¾; Eirlseye Creek, 2½ to 2½; Codar Creek, 2 to 2½; Cape Copper, 29½ to 21½; Colorado Terrible, 3 to 3½; Chontales, ½ to ½; Don Pedro, ¾ to ½ dis.; Eberhardt and Aurora, 4 to 4½; Emma, 1½ to 1½; Fight and Bolivia, 8s. to 7s.; Independence, 2½ to 2½; Last Chance, 1½ to 1½; Malpaso, 10s. to 15s. Malabay, ½ to ¾; New Quebrada, 3½ to 3¾; Port Phillip, 5s. to 10s.; Rio Tinto, ½ to dis.; Rica, ¾ to ½; Richmond Consolidated (ex div.), 6½ to 6½; Sweethad Creek, 4½ to 4½; St. John del Rey, 235 to 245; Utah, 3½ to 3½; United Moxican, 3½ to 3½; Blue Tent, 5 to 5½; West Chiverton, 2½ to 2½.

COLLIERIES AND IRON COMPANIES .- A marked improvement in quotations has been apparent throughout the week, while the actual transactions have improved both in number and in magnitude. Contransactions have improved both in number and in magnitude. Considering that the week just closed is supposed to be in the heart of the holiday season, and that three of the days have been absorbed by the mid-August account, signs are not wanting that point to a large increase of business during the autumn. There can be little doubt now but that, so far as regards the coal and iron industries, the worst has been seen. Already in Scotland, and in the North of England, furnaces that have been cold for many weeks are now being "blown in." Cardiff and Swansea, Thorp's Gawber Hall, Clee Hill, United Bitminous, West Mostyn, Chapel House, Pelsall Coal, Ebbw Vale, Darlington Iron, Ifton-Khyn, New Sharlstone, Bilston and Crump, Mwyndy Iron Ore, and one or two others have been the shares chiefly dealt in.

been cold for many weeks are now being "blown in." Cardiff and Swansea, Thorp's Gawber Hall, Clee Hill, United Bitminous, West Mostyn, Chapel House, Pelsall Coal, Ebbw Vale, Darlington Iron, Mton-Rhyn, New Sharlstone, Bilston and Crump, Mwyndy Iron Ore, and one or two others have been the shares chiefly dealt in.

Thorp's Gawber Hall have been largely dealt in, and close firm 13½ to 17½ cum div. The annual meeting was held at the office on Wednesday. The directors, in their report, state that the acounts show a total profit for the year of 44, 797. 14s. 8d., of which 29, 994, has been absorbed in the interim dividends, leaving 14, 503. 14s. 8d., for disposal. A further quarterly dividend of 20s. per share is recommended, making a total of 40 per cent. for the year. It is possible this may be increased when the Darton Hall Pit is fully opened. An adjoining coal property of about 200 acres has been secured, which will give the original colliery a lengthened existence. We notice from the accounts that this valuable property was secured for 55,000. The London expenses seem somewhat high. Shareholders receiving 40 per cent. are not, however, disposed to act lillberally to their officers; accordingly we find the directors draw 150%, a year, and they receive a further sum of over 17004, under the lead of "Directors' commission on profits over 25 per cent. dividend." The sum of 304. 18s. Is apportioned for salaries in London, and 1832. 4s. 6d. is paid at Barnsley for the same item. The capital of this most prosperous company is 150,000., in 104. stares fully paid, of which only 100,000. is issued. Cardiff and Swansea, 31½ to 4 (ax div.): United Bituminous, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Clee Hill, 7s. to 9s.

The directors report of another Yorkshire colliery wears a somewhat different complexion—we mean the New Sharlston, an extraordinary meeting of which company is called for the 18th instant to declare an interim dividend 5 per cent. The daily output it appears has fallen off to about 432 tons; this is largely accounted for, how

Frederick Broby and Co. have declared a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., making, with interim dividend already paid, the usual rate of 10 per cent. for the year.

The Nassau Phosphate Company, with a capital of 70,000%, in shares of 5% each, has been formed to purchase for 35,000%, and work certain phosphate of lime properties and rights in the valley of the Lahu, in Nassau, extending over about 700 English acres. Mr. David Forbes, F.R.S., professionally examined the properties, and found excellent deposits of phosphorite from 3 ft. up to about 14 ft. in thickness, and in several instances, as at Cubach, the entire thickness, and in several instances, as at Cubach, the entire thickness of the phosphorite has not been cut through, nor the bed rock below reached in the shifts. In the same report he says that if we are to judge from the magnitude of the deposits now bein conceil up at Cubach, Freienfels, and Edelsherg, and supposing the others equally productive, there could be no difficulty in extracting 20 tons of phosphate animally for the next 20 years at least, without takking lato consideration the Treiss liessen estate, which he had not examined or visited. Mr. John Leon, a practical mining engineer, had also examined the property -i.e., to ear, a practical mining engineer, had also examined the property -i.e., to exhust the mines thereof—would require a longer period than that of any individual now living. He finds that the phosphate exists or is found in undulating horizontal layers, varying from 2t. to 6, 8, and even 20 ft. in thicknes, And he proceeds to say that any reasonable quantity, according to the number of hands employed, can be raised monthly—say, from 30,000 to 40,000 tons per annum Labourers are plentiful, and the rate of wages moderate. In fact, the phosphate ould be casily produced, and dressed for the market by the powerful steam-washing engine which the pro-rietor has lately had constructed upon a superior principle, and at great cot. The total cost of raising, washing, and delivering

prospectus will be found in another column.

The WYE VALLEY LEAD MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 30,000%, in shares of 3% each, has been formed to purchase for 20,000% a valuable and extensive mineral property in Merionethshire. The lode upon which the work was commenced is described as being of unusual size and value, Mr. Walter Eddy reporting that there can be no question that the lode here is a continuation of that which is proving so rich at the Van Mine: they have both the same was can be no question that the lode here is a continuation of that which is proving so rich at the Van Mine; they have both the same run and bearing, the same underlie, are about the same width—from 25 to 30 ft.—and are in the same class of rock. Assays by Prof. White show the ore to be worth 80 per cent. of lead, with 23 ozs. 16 divts. 23 grs. of sliver and 6 dwts. 23 grs. of slore and 6 dwts. 24 grs. of slore and 6 dwts. 25 grs. of slore and 6 dwts that its development can be proceeded with in a systematic and miner-like way, he does not hesitate to say, that with a vigorous prosecution, he fully believes it will in a comparatively short time become a permanently profitable undertaking. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The CORNWALL TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY has been formed with a capital of 70.000l., in shares of 2l. each, to purchase for 18,000l. and work a valuable and extensive mineral property, situquence, and these were principally from persons living in the immediate neighbourhood of Mr. Divett. We think the shareholders have acted with prudence as well as courage in thus continuing to have acted with prudence as well as courage in thus continuing to have acted with prudence as well as courage in thus continuing to have acted with prudence as well as courage in thus continuing to have acted with prudence as well as courage in thus continuing to have acted with prudence as well as courage in thus continuing to have acted with prudence as well as courage in thus continuing to have acted with prudence as well as courage in the scourage in the centre of one of the richest ore-producing districts in the confining companies in the mine, and determination to survive what to most a death-blow.

Van, 22½ to 25. Van Consols 3 to 3½; the lode in the winze under stand the accounts to be rendered will be of a satisfactory nature. Accounts to be rendered will be of a satisfactory nature, the shares have suffered in the general depression, although the secounts from the mine are considered satisfactory. Pennerley, to 1½; the lode in the 120 is disordered for the present, but they support the producing and the secounts of the lode in the 120 is disordered for the present, but they support and the secounts of the lode in the strict of which they are drained to 30 fms. from surface by the contry and will be available for the present and the secounts of the lode in the centre of one of the richest ore-producing districts in the centre of one of the richest ore-producing districts in the centre of one of the richest ore-producing districts in the centre of one of the richest ore-producing districts in the centre of one of the richest ore-producing districts in the centre of one of the richest ore-producing districts in the centre of one of the richest ore-producing districts in the centre of one of the richest ore-producing districts in the centre of one of the richest ore-producing districts in the centre of one of the ri

of money in driving levels and sinking shafts, &c., all of which are in good condition, but through insufficiency of capital were unable to work to the depth at which in the other mines of the district such immense returns were obtained. The three copper lodes at the north end of the property have not been much worked below the 110 fm. level, from which depth large quantities of ore were sent to market. When the workings are resumed these lodes will at once become productive. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The letters of allotment and regret for the issue of 15,000 shares of 10 each of Milner's Safe Company (Limited) were posted this evening. The shares are 3 to 2½ prem.

#### ORES, &c.

I BUY at the highest prices:— LEAD ORES.—LEAD-SILVER ORES.—SILVER-LEAD ORES. SILVER-LEAD.—HARD LEAD.—ANTIMONIAL LEAD.

GOLD AND SILVER ORES.

ZINC AND LEAD ORES MIXED TOGETHER. Particulars by letter.

ARMAND FALLIZE, Ingénieur, à Liége (Belgium)

#### F. RODY, COLOGNE, GERMANY, GENERAL METAL MERCHANT,

EXPORTER OF SPELTER, SHEET ZINC, NICKEL, COBALT, and all NEW and OLD METALS in general.

#### CAPPER PASS AND SON, BRISTOL,

ARE PURCHASERS OF ANTIMONIAL OF HARD LEAD, LEAD MATTE, LEAD SLAGS, LEAD ASHES, SULPHATE OF LEAD, COPPER SLAGS, COPPER REGULUS

or MATTE, TIN ASHES, and TIN SCRUFF.
MIXED METALS and DROSS, containing LEAD, COPPER, TIN, or

#### FOR AMERICAN COMPANIES.

MR. F. M. F. CAZIN, MINING AND CIVIL ENGINEER,
MANUFACTURER OF ORE-CONCENTRATION MACHINERY,
PATENTEE OF CAZIN'S AUTOMATIC CONTINUOUS ONE-PLUNGER JIG
(ORE'S his services for making Plans and Contracts for Ore Concentration and Smolting Works, for EXPERTISING, SURVEYING and REPORTING concerning
MINES and MINERAL LANDS for the administration of Mines in the territories
of COLORADO and NEW MEXICO; also as Agent for the Sale of GENERAL
AND SPECIAL MACHINERY.

AND SPECIAL MACHINERY.

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#### Notices to Correspondents.

Bir.—Can any of your correspondents throw some light upon the few matters as appended. A paragraph from those concerned now and then (if not every week) in the Journal would serve a useful purpose, if allaying suspicion, which I am afraid is inherent in human nature generally.—METALLIC: London, Aug. 13.

afraid is inherent in human nature generally.—METALLIC: London, Aug. 13.

TREWAYAR (Copper, Tin: Cornwall).—What has been done since last statement (some weeks since) appeared?

MAUGHOLD HEAD (Copper, Iron: Lisle of Man).—Have the late board no chance of re-working this property? Did they bid at sale on the 11th instant?

Yorke Peninsula (Copper; South Australia).—Have the board succeeded in raising sufficient capital to re-work this property, or is it idle?

ECLIPER (Gold: United States).—Is anything doing since the new manager took up his position, or are the works in idleness till one of the board goes out to California?

California?

Canacoles (Silver; South America).—Are these works to remain quiet till the railway (some 150 miles) is completed? If so, three or four years may clapse ere the subscribers may get a return.

ANTRY BAY (Barytes; Ireland).—Is the produce saleable, as no (or not much, at all events) profit has been made for years, or are the big holders trying to starve out their smaller co-partners? Is there any lead or zinc on the property capable of being worked so as to pay, which the sulphate of barytes hitherto appears not to have done? No dividend has been paid for over seven years, and then only 5 per cent.

to have done? An unvited has been parter.

To per cent.

OUTH PRINCE PATRICK (Lead; Flint).—Are there no mechanical means at a moderate outlay available for providing properties like this with water for dressing purposes, situated on a dry (limestone) mountain like Halkin? Other and adjoining properties similarly situated may be likewise benefited by a suggestion from a practical man. The streams do not appear to be handy, and the water indeed, wholly dependent upon a wet season, which is a great drawback to a good metalliferons district like this. If the agents could agree upon a joint ditch or conduit it would, indeed, be a great thing—i.e., if levels permitted of such a work.

such a work.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET.—We have received occasional complaints, and of late a good many, that the Journal is delivered by country booksellers without the Supplement. Subscribers would oblige us by demanding that the paper should be handed to them complete, as every Journal is accompanied by the Supplement when it leaves our office, and the fault of omission must rest with the country bookseller or their London agent.

ZENNOR CONSOLS—"F. H. W." (Liverpool).—There is no special form for relinquishing shares; all that is necessary is that the letter should contain an unequivocal relinquishment. "F. H. W." will have to pay proportion of liabilities up to end of month in which he relinquished.

Revived, "U. B. N." "(W. H.") "" (Elevation) "(V. D.) " (R. T. N." "U. Direction").

tectived,—"R. 8."—"M. H."—"Shareholder" (Yuba)—"R. T. N."—"Dissatisfied" should apply at the office for the information—"Shareholder" (West Jewell)—"Anglo-Mexican"—"Y. N."

## THE MINING JOURNAL.

Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 15, 1874,

#### THE MAGNETIC NEEDLE, AND MINING PLANS.

THE MAGNETIC NEEDLE, AND MINING PLANS.

At the ordinary meeting of the Midland Institute of Mining Engineers, held at Wakefield, on Aug. 5, a truly able and deeply inte resting paper on "The Magnetic Needle, and Mining Plans," was read by Mr. Day, of Bradford, mining engineer. The subject is one of very great importance in connection with every description of mining, for plans of mines do not always turn out accurate, and often lead to a very serious loss. Mr. Day commenced by saying that the frequently published polarity of the magnetic meri-tian from time to time constantly varying itself, soon amounts to be so serious as to entirely prohibit accuracy in treating it as an invariable line. The alternative now generally adopted was, in each periodical survey of from six to twelve months, to give the bearing to some definite line upon the surface, reducing all bearings to that of a meridian of a given date in plotting upon the plans. The frequentshort comings, however, of the latter method in large scale surveys, though more accurate than the former, induced him to test the daily variation of the magnetic needle by experiments, of which the following were the results:—

the results:—
At 8 A.M. from line magnetic, variation...

(\* Oscillating heavy clouds around with thunder.)

The experiments were made by a properly tested and adjusted theodolite, having the zeros of its horizontal verniers properly fixed and cliamped upon a definite line and object. The telescope, cross wires, and north and south points of the dial-plate were made to coincide with a definite object and the settled position of the magnetic needle. The position of the needle always being fixed exactly by both the north and the south line, and points of its own plate, and the cross wires of the vertical limb and coincident line of collimation of the telescope, the variation could be at once most minutely seen and tested any time at sight, and read and checked in seconds on the horizontal verniers from their permanent zeros.

Similar experiments, made by Col. Beaufox, R.E., extending over a period of eight years, gave results showing an average daily variation of about 15 minutes. There appears to be very little doubt that the susceptibility of the magnets is dependent upon their size and consequent amount of magnetism they contain, the largest being the most susceptible. It would also be found that excessive heat, or any material electrical change in the atmosphere, more or less affects the needle's polarity. The instrumental inaccuracies in plotting and frequently producing angles on plans, with ordinary protractors, and the greater accuracy of plotting and checking upon plans by tables of lines or traverse tables from one common line, makes the latter preferable. Therefore, to deal with the true solar meridian, found by means of the magnetic known variation, the zero of the instrument, a transit theodolite made to coincide with the solar and a mark upon the dial glass, showing the exact variation that morning when adjusted on the horizontal verniers, the bearings can be read to a few seconds, and by the angles the work can be effectually checked as it proceeds, whilst in fixing the instrument similarly read to a few seconds, and by the angles the work can be effectually checked as it proceeds, whilst in fixing the instrument similarly at the opposite ends of a line for taking the angles, the exact variation of the needle can be seen and noted at any point. By these means, and having the true solar meridian definitely fixed upon the plan, any work can be effectively plotted by means of tables, and rechecked with and without protractors on the plans afterwards. It is also essential, if not imperatively necessary, for the accuracy of each plan, as well as for general reference purposes, that the datum or standard should be invariable, and capable of being always accurately and expeditiously found at any place. The variable nature of the magnetic meridian is a proof of its inapplicability to any such a datum itself. The datum commonly adopted in the practice previously referred to being a standard variable with every royalty or mine plan, is consequently very unsuitable, for accurate reference of any such plans with each other at any time would entail an accurate reduction of both to one datum, unless the whole boundary curate reduction of both to one datum, unless the whole boundary happened to be under one lease. In a large royalty, however, it is doubtful whether such could be accurately done without each royalty having the exact position and bearing of their respective datums from their own instrument, whilst the constant variation and alterations of years on the surface in all probability would have been

defaced or obliterated the datum line, causing the whole to be the reverse of accurate. But such would be much more accurate and convenient if both were drawn to a common standard, and shown convinient if both were drawn to a common standard, and shown upon each, consequently the datum which admits of most general application, and is capable of being always accurately and readily found, is obviously the most suitable, and such may be said to be the

application, and is capable of being always accurately and readily found, is obviously the most suitable, and such may be said to be the true solar meridian.

To ensure correctness and reliability of plans, it would be advisable if all were agreed for the future to have a common datum on all of them, showing all the details, such as the system of ventilation, doors, stoppings, water lines and levels, and working upon their then respective levels in figures above or below the common standard of the ordnance datum. The underground levels could be easily obtained by means of any vertical instrument taking the angles of rise and dip, and reducing them by means of distances and ordinary traverse tables to exact rises and falls, similar to the process in ordinary levelling. By reducing such to above or below O.D., these would be effectively checked, and if written in figures above or below that in the principal points of the plans any level could at once be easily found above or below each other. The standing levels of all underground waters being by these means universally given in districts upon plans, would be of great service in investigating. For accurate comparison of any plans in after years, as well as for the accuracy of each during the years of its compilation, it was highly essential that some practically effective system should be recognised and generally adopted for making the paper show the exact amount of every contraction or expansion as it occurred. This would be best accomplished by drawing upon plans the two solar meridian exactly in position—say every ten chains, and marking the exact intersections of similar east and west lines at right angles in the centre and inner parts of the plans, showing them in full across the narrow margin of them, all truly in lines. By such means any person would be able to see at sight the exact contraction from his scale on every 10 acres of the plan at any time, besides being useful as parallel meridians for plotting by tables or protractors, and effectually avoidin

had been closed, and those who knew anything of their workings had passed away.

Mr. DAY concluded by urging upon mining engineers, managers, and surveyors not only the great importance, but the necessity, for having the most accurate plans to guide them in their operations. The certainty of the data placed upon the plans used for working mines would be the means of giving increased security for the property, and confidence to the engineer, and might be the means of saving expensive lawsuits, for very often it had been found that cases involving large sums of money have depended upon the accuracy or otherwise of the plans taken into Court. All those considerations should induce them to have a general system adopted, the accuracy of which could not be questioned.

After some remarks had been made on the paper, the importance of which was admitted on all hands, the discussion of it was postponed to the next meeting.

poned to the next meeting.

#### HAND-WORKED COAL-CUTTING MACHINE CONTEST.

HAND-WORKED COAL-CUTTING MACHINE CONTEST.

The South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire Institute of Mining Engineers, whose head quarters are at Dudley, meet on Monday next, to judge of the respective efficiency of several machines entered in this contest, and which will be put in operation at the Earl of Dudley's No. 58 pit, Old Park Colliery, near Dudley. The Council of the Institute are the judges, and the premium offered by the Institute is 20 guineas. The machine is to be worked by manual labour, to cut horizontally and vertically, in a seam of 4 ft. and upwards in thickness, and adapted to work in the Thick, or 10-yard, seam of South Staffordshire, as a practically convenient tool. This is the first contest of hand-worked machines, and we wish the Institute every success in its endeavours to bring forward tool. This is the first contest of hand-worked machines, and we wish the Institute every success in its endeavours to bring forward some good result in doing away with the arduous task of the miner in the cutting and getting of coal. Mr. Henry Johnson, jun, the secretary, we understand, has had the carrying out of the arrangements of this important contest, and we purpose giving our readers a full report of the trials in next week's Journal.

#### CONFEDERATION OF THE EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR.

At no period in the history of Trades Unions have the large employers of labour in the county shown such a strong disposition to combine together in support of their interests as at the present time. Not only is this the case with regard to our mining districts, but we find it forcing its way into all our great manufacturing centres. Had the same policy been adopted some years since many of the deplorable strikes that have taken place, especially in connection with the coal and iron trades, would have been averted, and numerous families saved from want and degradation. Not only so, but the great body of the workmen connected with Unions would be in a much better position than they now are, for their obstinacy in not a few instances led to the introduction of thousands of agricultural labourers being imported into our mining and manufacturing districts, all tending to bring down wages. Judging from present appearances, however, there is now every probability that strikes will be of less frequent occurrence than they have been, for employers have an immense power in their hands to prevent them, if they but use that power wisely and well, for their own protection and in self-defence. At no period in the history of Trades Unions have the large em

self-defence.

Taking one class of employers, we can say that for many years past the colliery owners in all parts of the country have attempted to act together as a counteracting influence to the miners' Unions, but until quite recently without success. So far back as 1845, after the great strike in the North of England, an effort was made by some of the largest colliery owners in Durham to amalgamate the whole of the collieries in that county into one great company, and we are informed by Sir George ELLIOT that matters had actually proceeded so far that he was one of the persons appointed to report upon and value the several collieries with a view to their amalgamation. That combination, it appears, was in a fair way of being carried out. on, it appears, was in a fair way of being carried out. until the late Marquis of Londonderry, then a mighty coal magnate in Durham, interfered, with all the power he had to stop the combination. But that such a scheme could be worked out advantageously admits of very little doubt indeed, for Sir G. Elliot, in the evidence he gave last year before the Select Committee on Coal, said—"I do not really see any practical difficulty in amalgamating, combining, for instance, all the steam collieries in Northumberland; nor do I see any difficulty or impracticability in combining all the steam collieries in South Wales, so that there would not be much left for imagination. If these two interests could combine separately they might act so as to make one interest of the whole." Here we have some valuable suggestive matter, which we believe will ultimately be matured, and so become a positive reality. That the difficulties in making such a year and powerful emplementary. will ultimately be matured, and so become a positive reality. That the difficulties in making such a vast and powerful amalgamation are not insurmountable we have the high authority of Sir G. ELLIOT, who, in his evidence before the committee to which we have alluded, said, with regard to the amalgamation of colliery property—
"There is a matter at this mount under consideration much was a matter." "There is a matter at this moment under consideration much more complicated, and which I suppose will be completed in a short time—the consolidation of all the submarine telegraphs in the world, which represent a very much larger and more complicated matter

than this." That such a vast combination would be the mean of causing strikes to be numbered among the things of the past, so be as regards all those who would come inside the area of the amalgamation, is clear, for any attempt to unduly raise the rate of wass would be met by a stoppage of all the works. It would then be impossible for the men to remain out, seeing that there would be no support, as the lot of a few would be the lot of all. This would be in direct opposition to the practice which has hitherto prevailed, which is that striking against one or two employers only, those who were at work were able to maintain those who were out. So long as masters found the money to oppose their own body then the men stood every chance of success, but once the source from which supplies were received was dried up then strikes would be simply impossible.

supplies were received was dried up then strikes would be simple impossible.

Of the associations that have recently sprang into existence own to the action of the workmen that known as the South Yorkship and North Derbyshire Coalowners' Association appears to be on thigh road to success. Its object is, by insurance, to give collies owners an opportunity of resisting the demands of the working and reimbursing them for any loss occasioned by a strike or loss of the supplemental threads we have of a large number of the most influential. and reimbursing them for any loss occasioned by a strike or lod out. Already we hear of a large number of the most influently our colliery-owners in the great midland coal field from Noting ham to Leeds joining the Association, whilst we are given to under stand that the Derbyshire Coalowners' Association are about to give the Association which has

stand that the Derbyshire Coalowners' Association are about to give up their local position and join the Association which has been brought out under the auspices of Mr. R. BAXTER and other at the leading colliery-owners in Yorkshire.

Another vast and powerful combination of capitalists is the known as the National Federation of Associated Employers of bour, which includes some of the largest firms in the kingdom almost every branch of industry. The object of the Federation is to promote and maintain such relations between capital and lakes will secure perfect freedom to both and conduce to the secure perfect freedom to both and the secu to promote and maintain such relations between capital and labous as will secure perfect freedom to both, and conduce to the welfan of the whole community. The Federation, we are told, will "ende, your to secure co-operation and unity of action in arranging or a sisting demands made by combinations of workmen, so far as suddemands may affect the federated trades as a whole, especially becoming the medium of communication between these trade. Not the least important obligation undertaken by the Federationi with regard to the legislation on all matters relating to trade. The workmen's unions have a standing parliamentary committee to watch over all measures in which those they represent are in any my interested. Employers, however, have never thought it worth which to adopt a similar policy, so that they have always been placed at a great disadvantage with regard to all measures relating to labour. The National Federation, however, promises to remedy that state of things, for in one of the rules it is stated that "an agent my also be appointed who shall watch all proceedings, either in the press or the Legislature, bearing upon the interests of the Federation, and shall, under the authority of the council, take such steps samy be desirable to promote its objects."

It will be seen from what we have stated that capital will now take a warrange of the seen from what we have stated that capital will now take a warrange of the seen from what we have stated that capital will now take a warrange of the seen from what we have stated that capital will now take a warrange of the seen from what we have stated that capital will now take a warrange of the seen from what we have stated that capital will now take a warrange of the seen from what we have stated that capital will now take a warrange of the seen from what we have stated that capital will now take a warrange of the seen from what we have stated that capital will now take a warrange of the seen from what we have stated that capital will now the seen from what we ha

It will be seen from what we have stated that capital will now take a more prominent position in regard to trade disputes than it has yet done, and that the great employers of labour in the country will now be in a position to successfully combat the power workmen's associations.

#### THE MINING BUREAU.

We are informed by our Californian correspondent that owing to the importance acquired by the above institution it has been reorganised, with a Land Department attached to it, which is to attain and report upon any land scheme intended for Europeans well as American financial markets. The Bureau was incorporated under the laws of California, on July 16, under the name of the London and Pacific Coast Land and Mining Bureau. The following gentlemen compose the board of directors, with the officers elected:—Col. J. Berton, Vice-Consul of France, at Sacramento—President. Hon. T. B. McFarland, United States Land Register, at Sacrament Lucius II. Foot, Adjutant-General of the State of California, at Sacramento. Edw. Cadwalader, real estate and insurance agent, at Sacramento. Albert Leonard, President of the Sacrament Pioneers, insurance agent—Secretary,

At a meeting of the full board of directors, held on July 22 in the City of Sacramento, the bye-laws and rules and regulations of the Bureau were adopted, the most salient articles of which will be published in an early number of the Mining Journal.

Bureau were adopted, the most salentaricies of which was lished in an early number of the *Mining Journal*.

Mr. Jacob L. Elkin has been appointed by the board of director general agent of the London branch of the Bureau; and M. Julis Paton, financial editor of the *Journal des Débats*, has been appointed general agent of the Paris branch.

### BRITISH RAILWAY IRON ABROAD.

Despite the collapse, to a great extent, of the American demand we still sent last year a goodly quantity of our railway iron to fossig countries and the colonies. The exports of this class of our iron tained their maximum in 1870, and they have since been declining. 

obtaine 263,145

work o in the colony mines a

year for steel eff gress, a

As regards the current year, the exports appear likely to be full up to the mark of 1873, if, indeed, they do not exceed it. The American demand, as we have more than once taken occasion to shat still exhibits some weakness; but the collapse in our exports of making way iron to our Transatlantic cousins has been more than composated for by the increased enquiry for our rails from Russia, for tralia, British India, and some other points. As was to be anticipally from the great prices which have prevailed of late for iron, the gregate value of the rail way iron shipped from our shores lastyears something enormous as compared with the corresponding value. something enormous as compared with the corresponding all or 12 years previously. The annexed table, showing the annual of the railway iron exported by us since 1859 will best illustrate the state of the railway iron exported by the since 1859 will best illustrate the state of the state of

As prices have been happily easing off a little during the last is months the aggregate value of our railway iron exports for 1874 mill probably present a decline under any circumstances; but this is matter of congratulation, since reasonable prices are the great this needed to restore a desirable amount of animation to our foreign and colonial iron trade—a trade in which railway iron obviously plays a very prominent part. We incline to think that the future presents itself in a tolerably hopeful guise as regards the consumption of British iron if it can but be sold at prices which our extensive system of railways; and, although it has been the policy tensive system of railways; and, although it has been the policy the Russian Government to do what it can to encourage the manifecture of iron in Russia itself, still the Russians have not by a means attained at present a position in which they can altogether the presents and the presents of rails and accessory railway mind ried, of which they are still fain to be free buyers in England. I regards the United States, we must probably not expect a brisk breather they have not a fail. regards the United States, we must probably not expect a priss mand from the Americans for some time to come—first, best they have not yet fully recovered from the depression real from the formidable panic which broke out in Wall-street autumn; and, secondly, because successful efforts have been since the war to develope American metallurgical industry. In The American iron trade has suffered even more than the from the American panic, but still it has attained a position from the twill not easily be dislodged, and we doubt whether Engrals will ever command the free sale they enjoyed in 1870 and

1871-years of remarkable activity and progress for the American 1871—years of remarkable activity and progress for the American railroad interest. But whether this is the case or not, a compensation has been found for the present in the great activity which previous in regard to railway construction in other parts of the world, and especially in British India and Australia. Some years have now elapsed since the guaranteed arterial lines were completed in India, and the quantity of rails required for renewals must be of some importance. This is, of course, a consideration not to be oversome importance. This is, of course, a consideration not to be overlooked; but still the great impetus which the Indian demand has received comes from the prosecution of the State lines which the Indian Government has at last been courageous enough to undertake. As regards Australia, emigration to that distant quarter of the world has attained quite an unlooked-for importance during the last few months, and the credit of the various Australian Governments has become so strong that it is really difficult to assign any limits to the railway extensions which they are likely to undertake.

#### THE RUBY CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

There can be no doubt that Mr. George Lewis, jun., acted wisely in asking, on behalf of the defendant, that the gentlemen charged with conspiracy by Mr. W. H. Askew at the Mansion House, should be committed for trial, since, in the settlement of so weighty a discount of the committed for the committed for the committed for the committed of the be committed for that, since it the section of a weighty a dis-pute as that involved, the opinion of a mere municipal officer, who cannot reasonably be expected to possess great legal knowledge, would have been of little value in determining others of a similar

cannot reasonably be expected to possess great legal knowledge, would have been of little value in determining others of a similar character. The Act of Parliament states that—

"Every prospectus of a company and every notice inviting persons to subscribe for share any joint stock company shall specify the dates and the names of the parties to any contract entered into by the company, or the promoters, directors, or trustes therefore the issue of such prospectus or notice, whether subject to adopt the directors, or the company, or otherwise; and any prospectus or notice into the parties of the order of subscriber of the directors, or the company or otherwise; and any prospectus or notice of specific products, and officers of the company on the faith of such prospectus, unless he shall have had notice of such contract."

Now, the basis of the charge was that Mr. Hartmont had purchased the mine for 40,000l., and re-sold it to the company for 285,000l. (that Mr. Hartmont did not get the latter sum nor any of it does not affect the question), and the point raised is whether the original purchase of the mine by Mr. Hartmontought to have been recorded in the prospectus. We opine that it ought not. It was not a contract which the company, Mr. Askew, or anyone else except Mr. Hartmont and those of whom he purchased were interested, and certainly not such a contract as the Act of Parliaments and the power of the parliaments and the power of the parliaments and the prospectus. was not a contract as the Act of Parliament required to be recorded in the prospectus. It is true that the clause states that the prospectus shall specify the dates and names of the parties to any contract entered into by the company, "or the promoters, directors, or trustees thereof, before the issue of such prospectus or notice, whether subject to adoption by the directors or company, or otherwise;" but this could only refer to contracts by the promoters, directors, or trustees thereof on behalf of the company—contracts which created any responsibility which would have to be met by the company. To compel a trader to publish the cost price of the commodity he sells is against all reason, and companyle to the companyle on the companyle on the companyle on the companyle of the commodity of the companyle of the commodity of the sells is against all reason, and companie only to an enactment compelling a grocer, for example, to advertise "Best Black Tea, 5s. per pound—cost the seller 2s. 24d. per pound," and it is probably only one of the "great unpaid" who would advecate legislation of this character as a necessary commercial expedient. cial expedient.

The prospectus issued by the Ruby Company invited subscriptions pon the basis of the mines having been purchased by the company of 285,000%, and it was for intending investors to calculate whether ey were inclined to believe that the mines offered were of such a they were inclined to believe that the mines offered were of such a character that they could give satisfactory profits upon that amount, as well as upon the surplus provided for working capital. The prospectus afforded them all the data necessary for enabling them to do that, and Mr. Askew seems to have made an injudicious calculation, and very properly suffers for his want of judgment. The commencement of business by public companies before any given proportion of the nominal capital has been raised has been sanctioned ever since the first Limited Liability Act came into force, and this defect in the Act has been so constantly discussed that the plea of ignorance of its existence is quite inadmissible. The qualification of directors, directly or indirectly, by the promoters has likewise been customary, if not invariable, since the limited liability principle was introduced, and in some companies—the Duchy Great been customary, if not invariable, since the limited liability principle was introduced, and in some companies—the Duchy Great Cosols, for example—no qualification whatever is required for a set at the board, so that Lord Bingham was able publicly to state at one of the meetings that he retained his seat by virtue of the Articles of Association, and not because he was a shareholder, although, as a matter of fact, he was a holder of shares. That many injudicious purchases are made by public companies is beyond question, but, as in the case of the Ruby Company, the conditions upon which the purchase is made are always stated in the prospectus, to that, if the bargain proves a bad one for the shareholders, the false description of the property, and not the terms of purchase, is that description of the property, and not the terms of purchase, is that blone upon which complaint should subsequently be made.

GOLD IN VICTORIA.—It is estimated that the amount of gold obtained in the colony of Victoria in the first quarter of 1874 was 33,145 ozs. The yield is believed to be slightly on the decrease, and so is the number of miners, many of whom betake themselves to other occupations, or settle on the land. Of the 48,169 miners at work on the 1059 square miles of auriferous ground worked upon in the quarter, 12,934 were Chinese. Four mining shafts in the olony have been sunk to depths below 1000 ft. Accidents in the mines are becoming frequent.

IRONAND STEEL EXPORTS.—Although 1873 was a dull and troubled Jar for the British iron trade, the aggregate exports of iron and steel effected during the twelve months exhibited very great progress, as compared with the corresponding exports 10 or 15 years Periously. Thus in 1859 we exported 1,526,445 tons of iron and steel; in 1860, 1,502,500 tons; in 1861, 1,359,360 tons; in 1862, 1,57,283 tons; in 1863, 1,702,573 tons; in 1864, 1,559,930 tons; in 1865, 1,587,711 tons; in 1866, 1,762,485 tons; in 1867, 1,968,025 tons; in 1868, 2,041,852 tons; in 1869, 2,675,331 tons; in 1870, 2,825,575 tons; in 1871, 3,169,219 tons; in 1872, 3,382,762 tons; and in 1873, 239,731 tons. In 1859 the value of the iron and steel exported was 13,844,968.; in 1864, 15,049,201.; in 1869, 22,342,080.; and in 1873, 37,731,239. Last year's total was utterly unprecedented. IRONAND STEEL EXPORTS.—Although 1873 was a dull and troubled

THE FRENCH COAL COMMISSION.—The report of the French Commission of Inquiry into the coal industry of that country has lust been made public, and deals very exhaustively with the subject the report states that the crisis. So far as France is concerned, the report states that the crisis is of foreign origin, having been compared in the property of the report states that the crisis is of foreign origin, having been compared in the property of the report states that the crisis is forewards proceeded to Belgium, and having state of the report of the crisis is attributed to the largely because demands of the metallurgical industry, which from 1871 to 1873 largely in the critical control of the report of the crisis is attributed to the largely because demands of the metallurgical industry, which from 1871 to 1873 largely in the critical control of the report of the crisis is attributed to the largely industry, which from 1871 to 1873 largely in the critical control of the report of the crisis is attributed to the largely industry which from 1871 to 1873 largely in the critical control of the report of the crisis is attributed to the largely industry which from 1871 to 1873 largely in the critical control of the report of the crisis is attributed to the largely industry which from 1871 to 1873 largely in the critical cri site and the second of the metallurgical industry, which from 1871 to 1873 largely semantic production. It is pointed out that the intensity of the crisis in the metallurgical industry, which from 1871 to 1873 largely semantic its production. It is pointed out that the intensity of the crisis in the passion of the metallurgical industry, which from 1871 to 1873 largely semantic its production. It is pointed out that the intensity of the crisis in the passion and Belgian mines. The number of coal concessions instituted in France and the coal-producing districts has seen in laverse are seen to worked, in consequence of diverse causes; and the coal-producing appearance of a second concessions in the coal-producing appearance of a second coal-producing and production, and furnish, it is stated, on the shele, a production of coal noncessions; it is worthy of note, too, that of late years this production has been the shele, a production of coal in France and the passion of the coal-production of coal in France and the passion of the coal-production of the coal in France and the passion of the coal-production of the coal in France and the passion of the coal-production of the coal-production is 17,000,000 tons, the consumption amounts to 24,000,000, thus leaving the passion of the coal-production of the country, so that demand the passion of the coal-production of the country, so that demand the passion of the coal-production of the country, so that demand the passion of the coal-production of the country, so that demand the passion of the coal-production of the country, so that demand the passion of the country of the part of the part of the passion of the coal-production of the country, so that demand the passion of the passion of the coal-production of the country, so that demand the passion of the passion of the coal-production of the sale of the mines of any basin, or for their amalgamation in the basis for the researches of the mines of any basin, or for their amalgamation in the basis for the researches of the

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be introduced. It is mentioned, indeed, that there are some mines, of which the yield would be important, which are condemned to inactivity in consequence of the absolute want of railway transport. In conclusion, the Commission deprecate the idea of State intervention in working the mines or in sales of their products.

#### REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Aug. 13.—We naturally commence our report with a glance at the state of the tin market, to us the all important matter of consideration just now. The action taken in the reduction of the standard last week has not had quite the depressing effect that might have been naturally anticipated. That this is so may be ascribed entirely to the large amount of practical faith which people possess that the latest action of the smelters was, except in their own interests, totally uncalled for and unnecessary. It is a well-known fact that the stocks of English tin on their hands are small. It is equally well known that the demand since the end of the strike and lock-out in the tin-plate trade is improved, and likely to improve much more. And it is quite clear that Australia will not be inclined to bother us much while the prices continue where they are. Putting this and that together, the general feeling of the county is that as soon as the smelters have succeeded in replenishing their exhausted stores they will put up the standard to a substantial amount. But it must be remembered that the smelters do not find it quite so easy to replenish since stocking has come into fashion. It is a kind of passive resistance, which is new to them, and until matters are somewhat equalised it will cause some little delay in the appearance of the upward movement, for which we so anxiously look. There are a good many quarters in which the opinion is confidently expressed that there seldom was a better time to make wise investments in Cornish mining property than now. There are no unfavourable influences at work outside the tin market, and the number of mines which are in the immediate neighbourhood of paying good dividends is large. and the number of mines which are in the immediate neighbour-

and the number of mines which are in the immediate neighbourhood of paying good dividends is large.

West Seton Mine meeting was, as we predicted it would be, a
lively one. The circular of Mr. Rule inviting proxies to assist him
in turning out Capt. Bath and the other members of the old management was met by a counter circular from Hiddersley, one of the
largest shareholders in the mine, asking proxies in their support,
and inviting all who might have given proxies to Mr. Rule to reconsider their decision. The meeting lasted about four hours, and
the result was that Mr. Rule's proposal was rejected by a substantial majority; and it was decided that the offer of Mr. Basset in reference to the purchase of an engine for the eastern ground should
be accepted. The placing of Capt. Josiah Thomas in the chief management will be effected at a very small cost to the adventurers,
Capt. Bath and the other agents having consented to a reduction
of their salaries. Mr. Marriott's remarks at the meeting in reference to the dues on profits system, which we have often recommended, are worthy of consideration, seeing that he admits the theoretical superiority of that plan, but we think he over-estimates the
difficulties.

The elicif event of the week in the West has been the opening to-

difficulties.

The chief event of the week in the West has been the opening today at Plymouth of the new Guildhall by the Prince of Wales. Altogether, this structure has not cost far short of 70,000*L*, and as the engagements of the week were such as to make it a thorough holiday, the number of visitors has been very large. Of these Cornwall has contributed quite her quota. The mayors of her principal towns, her noblemen, and members of Parliament, and chief public officers, the Lord-Lieutenant, and High Sheriff were among the invited guests, and few there were who did not avail themselves of the corporate hospitality. As to mayors, there were in all 22 present from every part of the two counties.

#### REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Aug.13.—In the South Staffordshire Iron Trade a somewhat steadier tone has been observable this week, but the demand can scarcely be reported buoyant. The manufacturers of best sheets experience an improved demand as the result of the recent reduction in prices. Singles of "Severn" brand are 15t. per ton, and other qualities in the usual proportion. Common sheets are quoted 13t., but some parcels have changed hands at as low a figure as 12t. 10s. per ton. Hoops are freely offered at 11t. 10s. for ordinary lengths, special lengths commanding an extra 5s. per ton. For galvanised roofing sheets the demand on colonial account is somewhat steadier. There is rather more doing in tube strips, although in this department of the trade there is ample room for further improvement. Two additional sheet mills have been put in operation at Bilston this week. In the pigiron trade there is only a slight improvement. Two more furnaces are being re-lighted, which will raise the total number in blast to 52 out of 153 built. It should, however, not be forgotten that for some years past the average number of furnaces blowing in the district has not exceeded 100. Common cinder pigs are 3t. to 3t. 5s.; part-mine, 4t. to 4t. 10s.; and all-mine (hot-air), 5t. 10s. to 5t. 15s. per ton. Good brands of Lancashire and Warwickshire pigs are offering in this district at 4t. 10s., but they do not command even at this price a very brisk sale. Cold-blast pig-iron for foundry purposes is in fairly steady demand at about late rates.

The Coal Trade of South Staffordshire continues in a quiet state, and the colliers are not having nearly full employment. Prices are Aug. 13.—In the South Staffordshire Iron Trade a somewhat steadier

in fairly steady demand at about late rates.

The Coal Trade of South Staffordshire continues in a quiet state, and the colliers are not having nearly full employment. Prices are somewhat easier, forge coal being readily obtainable at 12s, per ton.

The South Staffordshire Mines Drainage Commissioners are commencing the practical part of their work by embanking and making good the five principal watercourses within the drainage area, and by draining into them the contiguous "swags." It is estimated that this work when completed will dispose of at least one-half of the water at present being pumped out of the mines in the coal field. The prize of 50 guineas, offered some time since by the Dudley Institute of Mining Engineers for the best hand coal-cutting machine, has aroused several competitors, whose respective implements will be subjected to practical test next Monday in one of Earl Dudley's mines. The result of the trials is looked forward to with considerable interest.

Messrs. John Jones and Sons, of the Old Buffery Colliery, Dudley, have put down a powerful pumping-engine, constructed on a princi-

Messrs. John Jones and Sons, of the Old Buffery Colliery, Dudley, have put down a powerful pumping-engine, constructed on a principle quite new to the South Staffordshire coal field. It is worked without valves or hand gears. The cylinder is 30-in. diameter, and the barrels 12 in. to the lift, working with an 8-ft. stroke. There is one boiler 30 ft. by 5 ft. The entire apparatus is marked by extreme simplicity, and by its use a considerable economy of steam is effected. The engine is now lifting 1000 tons of water per day.

Mr. J. R. Haynes, manager of the Adderley Green Colliery, Longton, was on Monday fined 10% and costs for not having the pit under his care properly ventilated. The statement of the Government Inspector showed that, owing to the neglect of ventilation, there was

spector showed that, owing to the neglect of ventilation, there was an accumulation of 100,000 cubic feet of gas in the workings, and

an accumulation of 100,000 cubic feet of gas in the workings, and the risk of explosion was, in consequence, very great.

Sandwell Park Colliery shares, now that they are divided into fractions representing nominally 10% each, are offering at the rate of 75% each, which is equivalent to 750% for an original 100% share. At this price, however, buyers do not appear to be forthcoming, the market for them being for the moment flat. Cannock and Huntington Colliery shares are steady at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ prem.; Ivy House and Northwood Colliery at 1 to \$1\frac{1}{2}\$ dis.; Chillington Iron, \$5\frac{1}{2}\$; J. Bagnall and Sons (Limited), 7; and Patent Shaft and Axle, \$5\frac{1}{2}\$ prem.

The Staffordshire Wheel and Axle Company (Limited) have declared a dividend for the past year of 10 per cent., and a bonus equivalent to 3% per share besides carrying a substantial balance to the reserve fund.

Mr. J. Brown, of Hanley, has just read, before the North Staffordshire Institute of Mining Engineers, a valuable and interesting paper on Steam-Boilers. He commenced by giving a description of several boilers which were now scarcely used. He observed that the eggended boilers were greatly used; they required little skill in work-

boilers which were now scarcely used. He observed that the eggended boilers were greatly used; they required little skill in working, could be easily repaired and cleansed, but were liable to seam-rending. They
were being superseded by the Cornish and Lancashire double-flued boilers, but he
preferred the Galloway boiler, observing that it was the strongest, most economical,
and best boiler at present used for colliery and manufacturing purposes. It had
more heating surface, and consequently more evaporative power, and less liability
to rupture by seam rending and crucking of rivet-holes. It also required less repair. The boiler used in the mills and forges was of quite a differet type, having
a vertical tube in the centre, with cross flues from it to the shell. It was liable to great
changes of temperature when fixed between (say) four puddling furnaces, each fur-

nace having its own portion of the shell for the flames to inpinge upon. Besides, they were often damaged by reason of the steam not getting away quick enough, and rising between the water and the plates. There were other descriptions of boilers called by different names, and some consisting of a series of wrought-iron or cast-iron tubes or vessels of small diameter, connected to mains by boils or rivets, and cased up in fire-bricks. If they were proved to be efficient and safe, they would be very convenient for exportation, but he could not speak of them from experience. For colliery purposes and blast furnaces he had no doubt Messars, Galloway's boilers would be found most efficient, especially where gas was used. He thought they might be applied tof orgesand mills with economy. Machine work was superior to hand work in knocking down rivets, and in egg-end boilers each rank should be made in as few plates as possible. He advised that in flued or Galloway boilers gussel stays at the end be strained to no more than 5000 lbs. to the square inch in steam, and 6000 lbs. the square inch in water; and that, instead of being made shut from end to first plate, they should be taken to the second rank from each end, thus giving the end plate a little more clasticity. He gave his views with reference to the testing and mounting of boilers, and urged that enginemen should be required to pass an examination before having charge, of engines and boilers. Mr. Brown was thanked for his paper, and it was ordered to be printed before the next meeting, when it will be discussed.

xt meeting, when it will be discussed. The Iron Trade in North Staffordshire maintains the improvement last reported, but there is still room for additional buoyancy in the leading departments. Coal and ironstone are in plentiful supply.

#### SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE COAL FIELD-THE WASSELL GROVE ESTATE.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE COAL FIELD—THE WASSELL GROVE ESTATE.

The important and extensive colliery property known by this title is to be offered for sale by auction in Birmingham by Messrs. Chesshire and Gibson, on Thursday, and from the quantity and quality of the coal which no doubt exists beneath it would seem to offer an unusually favourable opportunity for the remunerative employment of capital. The estate contains the Thick or 10-yard coal, iron, and fire-clay of South Staffordshire, as has been proved by borings made under the superintendence of Sir George Elliot, M.P., whilst shafts sunk just within 500 yards of the boundary by Messrs. Holcroft, of Stourbridge, have corroborated the report (by Mr. Stott, of Durham) as to the measures bored through at Wassell Grove. Such a coal tract, the produce of which may be roughly estimated at 30,000 tons of coal an acre, with the almost invaluable Stourbridge fire clay underlying it, and the district seams of iroustone, will probably cause a keen competition amongst objatilists. In Wales or the North of England probably a royalty of 500 acres would not seem anything remarkable, but in Staffordshire, where a pair of pits is sunk to get 20 or 30 acres of coal, and even less, and where 50 acres is a large take, the matter is very different, and we do not know of any similar estate as being, or having been, recently in the market. Owing to the non-existence, up to the present time, of railway or canal communication with the manufacturing district of South Staffordshire, and also to the opinion which has prevailed that the Thick coal bed, for which South Staffordshire is so well known, would be reached only at a great depth in this part of the coal field, the Wassell Grove estate, and the district round it, have hitherto remained unworked; but as new lines of railway are now being formed from Halesowen to Netherton by the Great Western Company, and from Halesowen to Cotton by the Midalan Company the position of the Wassell Grove was comparatively free from faults, and that

#### NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE MINING INSTITUTE.

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A general meeting of the members of the North Staffordshire Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers was held on Monday at Stoke-upon-Trent,—Mr. C. J. HOMER, the president, in the chair.

Mr. James Brown, of Hanley, furnished a paper "On Colliery and Ironwork Boilers," which was read by the President. He dismissed with a brief notice the baloon or kettle boiler, and the wagon boiler, which, he said, had done good service in their time, but had to give way to others more suited to the work required to be done. The cylindrical, round-ended, commonly called the egg-shaped boiler, was now much in use and favour at many collieries and works. It was very strong under cartain dictumstances, but he thought it would resist very heavy pressure, provided the thickness of the plate went in the proportion to the diameter. It required little skill in working, was less expensive per ton in making than most others, could be easily repaired and cleansed, and if properly set, mounted, and attended to, would do its work well and economically. But it was liable to seam rending by the unequal contraction and expansion of the boiler, which varied so much owing to the bottom half being heated to a very light temperature, while the top had no heat, and often no covering against rain. The Cornish and Lancashire doubled-fleud boiler had for some years been in extensive propers. After giving a mind supersected the last-named for collery and other sidelings and the staff of the staff of

#### TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Aug. 13.—There has been very large arrivals of all kinds of shipping during the past week, and a good business has been done both in the coasting and foreign trades. The demand for steam coals is, on the whole, weaker, and prices are drooping, while manufacturing and small coals are very plentiful and cheap. The exports of coal during the present year have been very large, and show a great increase as compared with last year. In the month ending July 31 the total exports from the north-eastern ports were 664,214 tons of coal, as compared with 524,239 tons in July of last year.

A steady, good business has been done lately in Coals and Coke in Durham, but of course at greatly reduced rates. Although heavy re-

ductions have already been made in favour of manufacturers they are still clamorous for further concessions. Men are very plentiful, and there is no difficulty in getting hands to man all new works when opened, so that the output continues to increase.

The Chemical Trade continues to improve, and prices are firm. The demand for chemicals for America is good, and the general trade is healthy.

trade is healthy.

Progress has been made with most of the new winnings for coal.

At Whitburn active sinking is now going on. It has been determined to sink two shafts here 15 ft. in diameter in the first inmined to sink two shafts here 15 ft. in diameter in the first instance, but it is understood that four shafts will ultimately be sunk, so that the works here will be on a most extensive scale. A winding-engine of great size has been constructed at the works of Hawks and Co., Gateshead—a pair of horizontal cylinders, each 4 ft. in diameter. The sinking at Redheugh continues to progress, and the Hutton sam has lately been passed through; it has, however, been worked by the old men, and only small pillars have been left; some time must elapse before the lower seams can be reached. Considerable progress has been made with the sinking in the Esk and Wondleston districts. The Mainsforth Coal Company are still pushing their sinking near Ferry Hill, but unexpected difficulties have been met with, which have considerably retarded their progress.

#### REPORT FROM LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

Aug. 13.—Trade in coal in this district is exceedingly quiet, and inferior descriptions are, although offered at very low prices, exceedingly difficult to sell. Reductions in rates have been made in

ceedingly difficult to sell. Reductions in rates have been made in every part of the district, and the stocks on the pit banks are very large. The shipping as well as the home trade is dull. In iron there is a slight improvement in every department save that of manufactured iron, in which consumers hesitate to order beyond their immediate requirements.

A private meeting of a decrept proprietors was held in Liverbool on Saturday, and although the banks are not yet here officially amounced, it is pretty well known that a resolution was adopted directing that, in a crockine with the arrangement come to when the last reduction was mide, notice should be issued to the representatives of the men of a proposal further to lower wages, and that they should be requested to meet the employers in conference on the subject. The result of the first attempt to arrange the matter comfortably by first giving notice to the mineral agents is looked forward to with great interest.

The inquest concerning the lines Hall explosion is to be resumed next week, and it is expected that the proceedings will not be extended over any considerable time unless the Government interferes with a spectal commission. Mr. Bell, Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines for the district, made a long and careful investigation of the workings the other day, and it was understood that he would then report further to the HomeOffice. Of all the explosions that have happened in this district there has not been one on which the public mind has been so quickly made up as in this case, for there was absolute and unwavering confidence in Mr. Gilroy, the managing director, and even the threat of a "special and searching" enquiry on behalf of the Crown will not shake it.

#### REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Aug. 12,-The Warrant Market continued firm on Wednesday and Thursday, and a good business was done up to 90s. 6d. On Friday the tone was not so strong, and the closing price on that day was 88s. 6d. On Monday and Tuesday the market was quiet, with a moderate amount of business done from 88s. 6d. to 87s. To-day there has again been considerable firmness shown, 89s. to 89s. 6d. the prices paid, closing nominally 89s. 3d. There are now some additional furraces in blast and more are expected in the course of this month. naces in blast, and more are expected in the course of this month; but, meanwhile, iron is rather scarce, and deliveries take place ex store. The undernoted are the current quotations:—

		N	0. 1.		No.	3.
G.m.b. at Glasgow (deliver	able alongside	) 9:	2н. 6с	186	to	879.
Gartsherrie ditto	ditto	11				0
Coltness ditto	ditto	11	7 6	1	.00	0
Summerlee ditto	ditto	11				6
Carnbroe ditto	ditto	10	0 0		88	0
Monkland ditto	ditto	9	5 0		86	6
Clyde ditto	ditto	9	5 0		87	6
Govan, at Broomielaw	ditto	9	3 6	*****	86	6
Langloan, at Port Dundas	ditto	11	5 0		91	0
	ditto	11	5 0		88	6
Glengarnock, at Ardrossan	ditto	10	3 6	*****	68	0
Eglinton ditto	ditto	9	5 0	******		0
Dalmellington ditto	ditto	9:	3 0	*****	86	0
Carron, at Grangemouth, s.	elected, ditto	10	5 0	*****	too B	
Shotts, at Leith	ditto	110	0 (		90	0
Kinneil, at Boness Nail rods	ditto	Q	5 0		86	0
Nail rods			10	0	THEFT	
Bar iron	******		10	0	****	
	SHIPMENTS.					
Week ending Aug. 9, 1873				Tons	8,06	513
Week ending Aug. 8, 1874					7.6	16
				100		
Decrease					43	
Total decrease since Dec. 25	. 1873			14	3,18	19
ports of Middlesborough pic	iron into Gra	agemouth:	-			
For the week ending Aug.	8, 1874			Tons.	1,66	0
For the week ending Aug. !	9, 1873				1,25	iO
				-		****
Increase					41	0
Total increase for 1874				3	4.75	7

The ironmasters, somewhat pleased with the shape labour is assuming, at a meeting held here on Monday agreed to re-light a number more furnaces if they saw it to be advantageous, and resolved that further meetings were in the meantime unnecessary. If smelters generally take to setting their furnaces going warrants may become further depressed in price, but as the stocks are reduced to between 23,000 and 24,000 tons, a moderate demand will keep quotations from falling far below the present rate. We hear of some iron which has been sold forward somewhat under the lowest prices of the week.

Should the price of pies decline further it will help the hear makes The ironmasters, somewhat pleased with the shape labour is assum-

which has been sold forward somewhat under the lowest prices of the week.

Should the price of pigs decline further it will help the bar makers, the first houses having reduced their quotations 20s. per ton yesterday, seconds having previously discounted that reduction, so that the current price for bars—all makers—is 10t., less 5 per cent. Other descriptions have been reduced in proportion. This step has been taken with the view of securing that portion of the trade which was going south, the diversion of which has proved injurious to the district. Some ship contracts which were recently offered to Clyde builders have been placed on the east coast and the north-east of England. The pipe trade is rather improved, but marine engineering is quieter, and it is said that our locomotive engineers are to take their time with what orders they have on hand. In short, workers in metals have not such a bright future before them as they had at this time last year, but it is expected that the promised bountiful harvest will have an advantageous effect upon the springs of trade. Coals are much the same as last week, the shipments showing better—being 38,598 tons, against 32,709 tons in the same week of last year.

better—being 38,598 tons, against of the second of the sec

the masters united, and the state of the markets unfavourable.

For the information of miners who may be entertaining the notion of emigrating to America, we may state that Nova Scotla papers contain paragraphs respecting the emigration of miners from France and from Scotland. The latter had found employment, but at no improvement on home wages. From the States we have the assurance of those on the spot that no hope exists for the employment of any emigration of miners to America at present, or for a considerable time.

In our Share Market mine and metal shares have kept firm, with In our Share Market mine and metal shares have kept firm, with some variations in price, but business has been principally at improved quotations. At a special general (private) meeting of the West Cumberland Lead Company it is reported that it was resolved to wind up the business voluntarily. The Shot: Iron Company held a meeting in Edinburgh yesterday, when the Chairman explained that the meeting had been called in accordance with the resolution passed at last annual meeting with reference to the further calling up the unpaid cupital, the amount of 18,820, proposed to be written off for depreciation during the year to June 30, 1873, and the expenditure on new works. The directors did not propose to interfers with the amount written off for depreciation in the year to June 30, 1873, but in the circumstances r commended that the only sums to be written off this year should be to cover the value of plant worn out or much deterforated. With regard to the expenditure on new works, as this was absolutely necessary for the advantage of the company, he trusted that the shareholders would appreve of what the directors had done, and intimated that it was not intended at present to make any oall on the uspaid shares. He then moved a resolution accordingly,

which was unanimously adopted. The Chairman further stated that the results of list year's business, with the amount brought forward, would enable the direc-tors, subject to audit, to declare a dividend or 10 per cent.

#### REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Aug. 13.—There has been more activity during the week at the collieries in Derbyshire than for some time past, and only a comparatively few men are now out. The reduction of wages has in most instances been accepted as inevitable, although, as might be expected, with a great deal of grumbling. At Dronfield, however, the men employed at the pits of the Dronfield Silkstone Coal and Coke Company have been out, and have shown no inclination to resume work. Their opposition is not so much against the 12½ per cent. reduction than as respects the rate of remuneration for certain descriptions of work other than ordinary cutting. They allege that more is paid for that work at the collieries in the neighbourhood than they have been receiving. On Monday the matter was considered at the delegate meeting held at Barnsley, and the men were recommended to resume work at once, letting all matters be referred to arbitration. This the men have shown a reluctance to do, and are supported by the men at the other collieries at Unstone and Dronfield.

During the week rather more coal has been forwarded to London,

and are supported by the men at the other collieries at Unstone and Dronfield.

During the week rather more coal has been forwarded to London, and there is now every prospect that markets before long will be glutted. Taking London, it is a significent fact that although for some considerable time there has been some 30,000 or 40,000 colliers idle, yet there has been no scarcity of coal, whilst prices have given way more than otherwise. But now that the productive power will be so largely increased by work being resumed at the collieries in South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire, there is no doubt but what prices will have to come down. The iron trade continues moderately good, both as regards the plain as well as the manufactured material. A considerable tonnage of ironstone is being imported from Northamptonshire, where an increased quantity is being raised, especially in the neighbourhood of Wellingborough. The directors of the Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Company have recommended a dividend equal to 22½ per cent, per annum.

There is a little more doing in some branches of the Sheffield trade, whilst at others the men are on short time. The Bessener Works continue to be favourably employed, especially as regards rails, for which some large orders are on hand. There is rather more doing in crucible steel, still all the furnaces are not at work. A slight improvement has taken place in some of the cuttery branches and a better feeling prevails with respect to the autumn trade, as it is expected that orders will come more freely to hand from America than they have done so far this year. The works outside the town have been going on favourably, and all the collieries in the district are now at work. In the Barnsley district, however, the miners belonging to the pits of Earl Fitzwilliam are still out, as his lordship does not see the necessity of arbitrating with respect to 24 per cent. At the Monk Breton Collieries the men resumed work this morning on the same terms as the other men in the district are now at work. In

Helvellyn Mining Company is inviting tenders for the transfer The Helvellyn Mining company is inviting tenders to the of its leases and mine plant. Several veins have been worked upon, and about 6000% spent, and the company see themselves under the necessity, for want of adequate funds, of disposing of their property when they believe themselves on the very eve of success. A railway is projected and already surveyed through the property joining the Keswick and Windermere branches, which will materially enhance the value of the sett.

CHAPEL HOUSE.—The reports from this colliery continue most satisfactorily. The declaretion of another dividend of 15 per cent. per annum bears out the favourable accounts which have from time to time reached us; and there seems every prospect that the company will be well able to maintain its present rate of dividends.

#### CHARLES SIDNEY GOVER, Deceased.

CHARLES SIDNEY GOVER, Deceased.

PURSUANT TO THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT of the 22nd and 23rd Victoria, eap. 35, initialed "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to Relieve Trustees," Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS and other persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the ESTATE of CHARLES SIDNEY GOVER, formerly of the City of London Club, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, and of No. 13, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford square, in the county of Middlesex, afterwards of No. 22, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square aforesaid, but late of No. 18, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, Bedford-square aforesaid, but late of No. 18, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, Bedford-square aforesaid, but late of No. 18, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, Bedford-square aforesaid, but late of No. 18, Great Portland-street, National State of No. 18, Great Portland-street, National State of No. 18, Great Portland-street, National State of No. 18, State of No. 18, 1874, in the Parincipal Registry of Her Majestry's Court of Probate, by Frederick William Smith and Spencer Robert Lewin, Esquires, the executors therein named) are hereby REQUIRED, on or before the lat day of November, 1874, to SEND to Messleurs Lewin and Co., of No. 33, Southampton street, Strand, London, the colicitors for the said executors the PARTICULARS in writing of their respective CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the said estate, and that at the expiration of such time the executors will PROCEED to DISTRIBUTE the ASSETS of the said testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims and demands only of which they shall then have had notice, and the said executors will not be liable for any debt or claim of which they shall not then have had notice. LEWIN AND CO., 32, Southampton-street, Strand, London, W.C. Dated the 1st day of August, 1274.

#### In Chancery.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and in the MATTER of the GENERAL BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY resident within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are REQUIRED, on or before the 30th day of September, 1874, to SEND their NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS, and the NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS, and the NAMES and ADDRESSES of their SOLICITORS (if any), to the Liquidators of the said company, at their office, situate at 86, London Wall, in the City of London; and, if so required by notice in writing from the said liquidators, are, by their solicitors, to COME IN and PROVE their said DEBTS or CLAIMS, at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor, six firchards MALINS, situate at No. 3, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of any DIS TRIBUTION made before such debts are proved. Wednesday, the 4th day of November, 1874, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and Claims.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1874.

E.W. WALKER, Chief Clerk.

WEST SWANSEA COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED) KILLAN AND THEEE CROSSES COLLERY COMPANY (LIMITED).
SECRETARY—F. WARWICK, 25, Bucklersbury, London.

FOR SALE, TWENTY-FIVE £5 SHARES in each Company, at 10s, paid, at 70s net.

Address, "F. G. F.," Handsworth, Birmingham.

FOR SALE (cheap), TWO HUNDRED TONS NEW Apply to Mr. G. B. HENSHALL, (7) 22, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

CAMPFLOYD MILLING AND MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).
THE LIST OF APPLICATIONS for PREFERENCE SHARES of the above company will CLOSE on MUNDAX for LONDON, and the following day for the COUNTRY.

M R. CHARLES F. COLLOM, MINING ENGINEER, INSPECTOR OF MINES, &c. TAVISTOCK.

MANAGEMENT OF THE SOUTH DEVON FIRE-CLAY COMPANY.

Patentee of COLLOM'S PATENT REVOLVING FRAME for DRESSING TIN, AMALGAMATING GOLD, &c. INVESTMENTS IN MINES ARRANGED FOR CAPITALISTS.

R. PERCYROBERTS, FINANCIAL AGENT, 40, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE.

CAPTAIN ABSALOM GOGINAN, ABERYSTWITH, FRANCIS,

GOGINAN, ABERYSTWITH,

MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.

The great success which is attenting the opening and working of the Mines in the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, and the many properties placed at the disposal of Capt. AusaLOM FRANCIS, induce him to offer his services either to ADVISE, INSPECT, REPORT, or SURVEY, for Mining Companies or private sinceholders.

mreholders. For terms, apply to Capt. Absalon Francis, as above.

NORTH LONDON RAILWAY COMPANY, IE DIRECTORS of the NORTH LONDON RAILW COMPANY are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY

The deliveries to be extended over a period of 12 months, or thereabouts, commencing on or about 1st September next.

Particulars of the terms and conditions of tender can be obtained on applicate to the Lecomotive Superintendent, at the company's works, Row-road, London, Enders to be sent in before Twelve o'clock on Thursday, the 20th Instant dressed to the Secretary, at the offices of the company, Eu-ton Station, London, N.W., marked outside "Tender for House Coal."

The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowe 4 or any ten ler.

By Order, ROBERT F. MANSEL, Secretar, Euston Station, London, N.W., 11th August, 1874.

TENDERS FOR ABOUT 10,000 TO 'S OF COAL

TENDERS FOR ABOUT 10,000 TO S OF COAL.

THE WALLASEY LOCAL BOARD are propared to RECENT TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STEAM COAL, "recend or unsaverage for the use of their steamers, for a period of twelve monts, from the August instant. Tenders to state price per ton delivered 1. a st any ship place on the Mersey or the Dec. Quantity required—about 200 tone per week in winter. Payments net each monthly. Any further information may be obtained on application at the Manager's Og. Egremont Perry.

Beated Tenders, addressed to the "Chairman of the Ferry Committee," and dorsed "Render for Coil," to be left at my office, Clurch street Egremont, Birkenhead, not bler than Three o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the day of August instant.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

The SOMERVILLE JONES, Clerk to the Beat Public Offices, Egremont, August 6, 1874.

TO CAPITALISTS

TO CAPITALISTS.

TO CAPITALISTS.

TO R SALE, —IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 2430 ACRES TIN LANDS, Lode and Stream. 2430 ACRES COPPER LANDS (portions freehold). 2112 ACRES IRON AND COAL. 2250 ACRES COAL (on sea coast). 4000 ACRES COAL (inland, on railway line). 200 ACRES COAL (inland, on railway line). 200 ACRES FLUMBAGO. 105 ACRES FLUMBAGO. 105 ACRES FLUMBAGO. The above properties are all diest-class, and on or near railway lines or was carriage, and are the very "pick" of their respective districts (being some of a first selections made). Liberal terms, either as to purchase or working on royalty, will be given a parties able to carry out arrangements. Apply to the owner.—

CHARLES W. WEEKES, Circular Quay, Sydney, N.S.E.

# LLANARMON LEAD MINE (LIMITED). FOR SALE, under pressing circumstances, ONE HUNDER, AND TWENTY-FIVE SHARES in the above mine, at £1 75, 64, (£1 in paid-up). Intending investors will do well to secure them at this low price. The worth of leads of the contract of the cont

Apply to Mr. T. WILLIAMS, 30, Gloucester-street, Queen-square, W.C. MACHINERY AND MINE MATERIALS.

FOR SALE, —
A 50 inch Cornish PUMPING ENGINE, new.
A 30 inch ditto.
A 20 k horse power SEML-PORTABLE ENGINE, on stand plate.
A large quantity of PITWORK and other MINING MATERIAL.
Apply to—
W. TREGAY, REDRUTH.

IN E ENGINE SFOR SALE.

A 60-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in, 7 ft. cst, wit

A 24-in. cylinder STAMFING ENGINE, and 9 ton BOILER, with TWO m

FLY. WHEELS, and 36 heads of STAMPS, complete.

A 40-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in, 9 ft. out, with lim

BOILER.

A 15-in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, and 8 ton BOILER, with eag, & piete. ie engines can be inspected on the Great Work Mine, near Helston, Conval or further particulars and terms, apply to Mr. J. WALKHR TYACKS, Solicie

FOR SALE.—ONE 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder, 8 ft. in shaft, with ONE BOILER.
ONE 24 in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke, ONE BOILER and DRAWING CAGE complete.
Apply to Mr. WILLIAM LANGDON, Northumberland Foundry, Isuncestee, Cornwall.

FOR SALE, an EXCELLENT 30-in. cylinder ROTABI ENGINE. For particulars, apply to JOHN R. DANIELL, Solicitor, Camborns.

FOR SALE, ONE 30-horse power STEAM ENGINE, vertical cylinder. Price £150. Must be sold at once.

Apply, "Canham," 49, Howland-street, W., London.

FOR SALE.—a 40 inch PUMPING ENGINE, with first pict of MAIN ROD.

For particulars and price, apply to Mr. John Williams, Mercer, &c, Carborne, Cornwall.

MINING MACHINERY.

MESSRS. F. W. MICHELL AND CO. have FOR SALE serent CORNISH PUMPING, STAMPING, and WINDING ENGINE, different sizes; BOILERS from 6 to 12 tons each; PITWORK of all sizes; CORNISH CRUSHERS; STAMP AXLES; IRON FLAT-RODS; STRAPPING PLAISS and other MATERIALS in general use in Mines, &c.

EAST CARN BREA, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

THE NASSAU PHOSPHATE COMPANY

Capital £70,000, in 14,000 Shares of £5 each. Of which 10,000 Shares are now offered for Subscription, bearing a Prefett Dividend of £10 per cent. for the first three years. Payable 10s. per share on application, and £2 on allotment.

No further calls to be made without at least one month's notice

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Major-General WALTER KING FOOKS, late R.A., Newfield

Major-General WALTER KING FOOKS, late R.A., Newson-House, Bexley Heath.
ALEXANDER LYONS HALL. Esq., Haxted Mouse, Brouley.
THOMAS MANOCK, Esq., Calveley, Cheshire (Messrs. Manct Brothers, Manure Manufacturers. Birmingham & Calveley).
WILLIAM ARCHER REDMOND, Esq., M.P., Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W.
Rev. JOHN G. WOOD, M.A., F.L.S., Belvedere, Kent.
THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Lothbury, E.C. SOLICITORS.

Messrs. ROY and CARTWRIGHT, 4, Lothbury, E.C. BROKER.

THOMAS MELLER, Esq., 26, Change-alley, Cornhill, E.C.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—4, LOTHBURY, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. J. COOPER.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and working certain purpose of lime properties and rights in the Valley of the Lahn, in Nassa, Genui in which locality abound extensive deposits of phoshate of lime. These propers and rights extend over an area of about 70° English acres, and command facilities for exporting the phosphate to the English and other markets. Appearance of the property is freehold of inheritance, on which the company's engine hos machinery, and other works are erected.

Frofessor David Forbes, F.R.S., F.G.S., says, in his report, "I descended, examined all the shatts which were accessible, and found in all that I entered examined all the shatts which were accessible, and found in the indicates, and celled the posits of phosphorite, from 3 up to about 14 ft. in thickness, and several instances, as at Cubach, the entire thickness of the phosphorite half been cut through."

Dr. A. Voelcker's analysis of samples of this phosphate shows equal to 79° ff cent. of tribasic phosphate of lime.

been out through."

Dr. A. Voeleker's analysis of samples of this phosphate shows equal to recent. of tribusic phosphate of lime.

Professor Tanner, M. R. A. C., in his paper "On Artificial Fertilisers," read by the Royal Dublin Society. says—"In the form of superphosphate of line the mands are so large that the manufacture has rapidly risen into one of the him mands are so large that the manufacture has rapidly risen into one of the him protrance and magnitude, and the value of this form of phosphate is any tionable."

The estimates give an annual profit income sufficient, after deducting the penses of management, to pay a dividend of 20 per cent. and upwards upsurentire capital of 270,000.

Full prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained of the brokers, set the offices of the company.

M ESSRS. CAMERON AND CO., FINANCIAL AGEN AND SHARE BROKERS, BRIDGE STREET CHAMBERS, CHESTER.

JOHN PETHERICK, M.E. (from Camborne, Cornwall), hard had nearly Ten Years' experience in the different Mining District Mexico, OFFERS his SERVICES to the mining world to SURVEY and Lift FULLY REPORT on MINING PROPERTY in any part of this REFUELL's Fachuca, Mexico, June 13, 1874.

THE The are 20,000,000 iron, and A large able resul TO DE RIGHT can be about the about t

Co., 60, R Walk, Bar The hig

FOR EN Il tons ea Also TV BOILERS

FOR

CORNWALL.

A RABE OPPORTUNITY FOR MINE ADVENTURERS, CLAY MERCHANTS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS. IMPORTANT SALE OF A TIN MINE, MACHINERY, AND CHINA CLAY SETTS.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, as a GOING CONCERN, by Mr. EDWARD SPRY, Auctioneer, on Thursday, the 20th day of lagut instant, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, on the Mine, at Northwood, in the spart of St. Neot, in the county of Cornwall, all that very VALUABLE hearts PROPERTY, CHINA-CLAY SETTS, with the MACHINERY, MITERIALS, and necessary appliances for working the same, known as MATERIALS, and necessary appliances for working the same, known as MATERIALS, and necessary appliances for working the same, known as the parish of St. Neot, in the county of Cornwall, which is held under less for twenty-one years, eighteen of which are unexpired, and contain the convenients.

less for twenty-one years, eggents and west Northwood Estates, exmusal overants. The sets are very extensive, comprising east and West Northwood Estates, exfle sets are very extensive, comprising east and contain very valuable Tin Lodes,
tedding over an area of upwards of 300 acres, and contain very valuable Tin Lodes,
tedding over an area of upwards of 300 acres, and contain very valuable Tin Lodes,
tedding over a name of the contains a large deposit of china-clay of first quality, which can
be worked by the same machinery.
The shaft has been sunk 23 fms. on a splendid tin lode, from 3 ft. to 5 ft. wide,

be worked by the same machinery.
The shaft has been sunk 23 fms. on a splendid tin lode, from 3 ft. to 5 ft. wide, a great value.
The MACHINERY consists of ONE new 25 in. cylinder ROTARY ENGINE, the bull of the BOILER, and balance bob, complete; 16 iron stamps axles, with bloto BOILER, and balance bob; 19 in. plunger pole, stuffing box and glands, is all shaft balance bob; 19 in. plunger pole, stuffing box and glands; 14 10 in. 9 ft. with bottom, complete; 28 in. ditto, with stuffing boxes and glands; 14 10 in. 9 ft. with bottom, complete; 28 in. ditto, with stuffing boxes and glands; 14 10 in. 9 ft. plangs; 14 6 in. 9 ft. ditto; 55 fms. 8 in. cast iron pipes; 14 do ft. shears, with top pamps; 14 6 in. 9 ft. ditto; 55 fms. 8 in. cast iron pipes; 14 do ft. shears, with top pamps; 14 6 in. 9 ft. ditto; 55 fms. 8 in. cast iron pipes; 14 do ft. shears, with top pamps; 14 6 in. 9 ft. ditto; 55 fms. 8 in. cast iron pipes; 14 do ft. shears, with top pamps; 14 6 in. 9 ft. ditto; 50 fms. 8 in. cast iron pipes; 14 do ft. shears, with top pamps; 14 6 in. 9 ft. ditto; 50 fms. 8 in. cast iron pipes; 14 do ft. shears, with top pamps; 14 6 in. 9 ft. ditto; 50 fms. 8 in. cast iron pipes; 14 do ft. shears, with top pamps; 14 6 in. 9 ft. ditto; 50 fms. 8 in. cast iron pipes; 14 do ft. shears, with top pamps; 14 do ft. shears, 15 do ft. shears, 20 ft. s

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in a Cause Belancy v. Ffrench on the 14th day of February, 1874, and with the approbation of the Vice-Chancellor Sir James Bacox, by Mr. 1874F, at the Lion House, Wrexham, in the country of Denbigh, on Friday, the Bish day of September, 1874, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, in Three Lots, erials FREEHOLD PREMISES AND MINERALS,

a and near WREXHAM aforesaid.

being a FREHOLD MESSUAGE or DWELLING HOUSE, with

the mean situate on the cast side of Hope street, Wrexham, formerly

tile Wrexham Club House, now in the occupation of Messrs. Simms as

gown as the Wremain Churches, proceedings that the really tenains. FOUR SEVERAL PLOTS, PIECES, or PARCELS of FREE-Lor 2 being FOUR SEVERAL PLOTS, PIECES, or PARCELS of FREE-Lor 2 being Four sides and the process of the real part of the real part of the process of the real part of the process of the proces

gilbe entitled to the rack reutal of the premises on the expiration of the same and the MINERALS lying under the PENTRE-R-FRON FARM, simplising a mineral area of 31 acres (little more or less), the farm being in the scapation of Mr. Edward Boynton as a yearly tenant at the rent of £60. This smalles to the west of Wrexham, and about four miles distant therefrom Hericalra and conditions of sale can be obtained (gratis) in London from Mesrs, WARD, MILES, WITHAM, and LAMBERT, 1, Gray's Inn square, W.C.; and din desen HENSMAN and NICHOLSON, 25, College Hill, Cannon-street, E.C.; and in the country from Mr. JAMES O'BYRNE, Central Chambers, 17A, South Castlester, Liverpool; and from Mr. SNAPE, the Auctioneer, Lion House, Wrexham.

EDWARD BLOXAM, Chief Clerk.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1874.

V.S.W.

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PROGRESSIVE MINE FOR SALE.

HELVELLYN MINING COMPANY, WYTHBURN, near WINDERMERE.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the LEASES, WORKS, MINE, and PLANT of the above company, in one or in the following portions, each

oning:—

integrated by the property of the pro

i.—BIRKSIDE, 350 acres, containing proved veins of the action of hematite is the temperature of the proved veins of hematite in the project of the property has been partly developed by a small company, which is not present to advance the necessary capital. The royalties are moderate, and terms of relate advance the necessary capital. The royalties are moderate, and terms of relate asy. Parties are invited to inspect the property.

Specimens of ore may be seen, and information obtained, from John Darling, Eq., 2, Coleman-street Buildings, Moorgate-street, E.C.; the Agent, Capt. 1815, at the Mine; or from the Sceretary.—

W. WHEELHOUSE, Boston Spa, Tadcaster.

IRON MINE FOR SALE.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, with immediate possession, the LEASE of an EXTENSIVE RED HEMATITE IRON ORE SETT for the residue datem, of which twelve years are unexpired. Thousands of tons of ore have been seld from the mine, which is in the vicinity of celebrated iron mines, near sed shipping ports, with excellent roads.

For particulars, address "J. W.," MINING JOHNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, Legion. E. O

TO CAPITALISTS AND SPECULATORS. TO BE DISPOSED OF, a most VALUABLE ANTHRACITE COLLIERY, in efficient and going order, situate in the GWENDRAETH VALUEY, CARMARTHENSHIRE. It is fitted up with all necessary machinery, for carrying on a very extensive trade. The lease is most advantageous, very we royalties, and sleeping rent. The coal is considered equal to the best in the diaries,

For further particulars apply to "T. W.," Post Office, Lianelly.

IRON MINES TO LET.

THE PROPRIETOR of a VALUABLE IRON FIELD, lately discovered in the NORTH OF IRELAND, is desirous of entering into magnetis with PARTIES WHO WILL WORK THE SAME. The area of the field is about 500 acres, and has been computed to contain 100,000 tons of ore, which is the best clay-band, giving 39 38 per cent. metallic line, and requires no mixture for fluxing. A large sample has been smelted by a well-known firm, with the most favour-ble results.

Address, by letter, "T. L. A.," Carlton Club, London.

COUNTY OF CARDIGAN, PARISH OF LLANFIHANGEL-Y-CREDDIN. OBE LET. BY TENDER, from 29th September, 1874, the ownMYDION LEAD AND COPPER MINE, now in the occupation of own TAYLOR, immediately adjoining and surrounded by the celebrated Listing Mines.

Gerr. TATLOR, immediately adjoining and surrounded by the celebrary size Miles.

70 BE LET from 29th September, 1874, for a term to be agreed upon, the 1874 of WORKING the above MINES, extending over the farms or tenesate salled dwarmydion Ucha, Nant-y-Rhydil, and Glandwga, with the LANDS diseast thereto, containing together 252 A. 3 R. 35 P.

The above mines have been successfully worked by Messrs. Taylor for the last 2 yars, whose tenancy will expire on 20th September next.

This desires focus of taking the same are requested to state, in writing, the amount a man minimum dead rent they are willing to pay, together with the royalty the same.

and currous of taking the same are requested to state, in writing, the amount mean instant mean they are willing to pay, together with the royalty ge into the same.

See particulars may be obtained of Messrs. HAYES, TRISDEN, PARKER, and Rayell-square, London; or Messrs. COTTERELL and SPACKMAN, 6, Terrace, Ball, to whom tenders are to be sent on or before the 17th of August inst.

The highest or any tenders are to be sent on or before the 17th of August inst.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

To BE SOLD CHEAP, ONE 14-in. cylinder HORIZONTAL and workmands, with suitable Cornish BOILER, all new, and of the best material and vorkmanship.

For price and particulars, apply to ROBEY AND COMPANY (Limited), Engineers, Lincoln.

CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES.

CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES.

POR SALE, a very good second-hand 50 in. cylinder PUMPING Intensech; condensing work equal to new.

Also TWO very good 36 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINES, with or without Apply to P. W. MICHELL and Co., East Carn Brea, Redruth, Cornwall.

PIT SINKING AND WINDING COAL.

PIT SINKING AND WINDING COAL.

FOR SALE, and ready for immediate delivery, a 14, 18, 25, tereming gen, winding drum, gen, &c., complete.

Also, a 9 and 18 horse power VERTICAL ENGINES, with link motion reversing gen, winding drum, gen, &c., complete.

BUT SINKING AND WINDINGS, with link motion reversing gen, winding drum, gen, &c., complete.

BUT SINKING AND WINDINGS, with link motion reversing gen, winding drum, gen, &c., complete.

BUT SINKING AND WINDINGS WINDINGS, with link motion reversing gen, winding gen, winding gen, winding gen, with link motion reversing gen

BARROWS AND STEWARTS, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH WHEAL CROFTY MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, on Tuesday, the 25th day of August instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and also on the following day if not wholly disposed of on the first of such days, at the North Wheal Crofty Mine, in the parish of Illogan, within the said Stannaries, subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced, all that the INTEREST of the said company of and in the LEASES or SETTS under which its operations within and upon the said mine have been carried on, together with the WHOLE of the VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE

MINING PLANT, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, AND EFFECTS,

MINING PLANT, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, AND EFFECTS, Including ALL ORES at SURFACE belonging to the said company, and being within and upon the said mine, comprising—

ONE 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 7 ft. 9 in. in shaft, with FIVE 10 ton BOILERS attached; one large double ring post cast; 220 fms. 10 in. capstan rope.

ONE 28 in. STAMPING ENGINE, with TWO 10 ton BOILERS, and 40 heads of stamps, complete, with fly wheel, &c., crusher, with ratt wheel, &c., complete, ONE 28 in. STAMPING ENGINE, with fly wheel; ONE 8 ton BOILER, and large winding cage attached; 135 fms. of 14 in. main rods; strapping plates; rod plns; stapples and gland for plunger connections; balance and defend-off bob; 155 fms. of 12, 13, and 14 in. pumps; six plunger bottoms, from 12 to 17 in. diameter; account house and office furniture, and a variety of other articles and effects in general use in mines, as per particulars given in handbills and local papers.

To view the same, apply to the Bailiff in charge on the mine; and for further particulars to Mr. John Henry Hamley, the Official Liquidator of the said company, at the Stannaries Court Office in Truro.

(Agents for Southgate and Watson, 7, King's Bench Walk, London, Solicitors for the said Official Liquidators.)

Dated Stannaries Court Office, Truro, this 12th day of August, 1874.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE COAL FIELD.

THE WASSELL GROVE ESTATE,

A VALUABLE MINERAL AND LANDED PROPERTY, situate in the parishes of HAGLEY and HALES OWEN; and COPYHOLD LANDS, in the township of LUTTLEY; including an AREA of about FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, with the MANSION HOUSE, known as "WASSELL GROVE," and several FARMHOUSES, HOMESTEADS, and COTTAGES thereon.

TARMHOUSES, HOMESTEADS, and COTTAGES thereon.

The Estate lies nearly in a ring fence, is situated in a most important Mineral an Munifacturing District, being only eight miles from Brimingham, ten miles from Walverhampton, five miles from Dudley, five and a half miles from Oldbury, tu miles from Hules Quen, one and a half mile from Cradley, and about the same distant from Startridge.

LOT 2 will comprise a PORTION of the CLENT VILLA FARM, with comfortable HOUSE and HOMESTEAD, in the occupation of Mr. John Gilbert.
The FARM-HOUSE, out-buildings, and LAND, in the occupation of Mrs. Willetts; and LAND and WOODS, in various occupations, containing.

Mrs. Willetts; and LAND and WOODS, in various occupations, containing
jor 3.—A small ESTATE, situate in the township of Luttley, and parish
of Hagley, part COPYHOLD and part FREEHOLD, known as
"LUTTLEY FARM," fronting to the Birmingham and Hagley turnpike-road and a road leading therefrom to Careless Green and Stourbridge, with FARMHOUSE and HOMESTEAD, in the occupation
of Mr. Grove; adjoining Lots 1 and 2, and to lands of Mrs. Durant,
Mr. Hall, Mrs. Green, and Mr. Moseley, containing
Cor 4.—THREE FIELDS of COPYHOLD LAND, in the parish of
Luttley, fronting to the Birmingham and Hagley turnpike road, and
adjoining to lands of Mr. Hall and Mrs. Green, in the occupation of
Mr. Grove, containing

Estate.
Plans and particulars, with the Engineer's Coal Reports (Mr. Craig's being endorsed by Sir George Elliot, Bart., M.P.), may be obtained of Messrs. Shum, Crossman, and Crossman, Solicitors, 3, King's road, Bedford-row, London; of Messrs. Gregory, Rowcliffers, and Rawlet, Solicitors, 1, Bedford-row, London; of Messrs. ASHURST, NORRIS, and Co., 6, Old Jewry, London; or of the Auctioneers, 93. New-street, Birmingham, of the Estate up to the day of sale. Parties wanting mineral information are requested to apply to Mr. Richard Grow-cott, Kingswinford, near Dudley; or to Mr. W. Y. Craig, Milton House, Alsager.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, MINING ENGINEERS,

MESSRS. FULLER, HORSEY, SON, AND CO. are instructed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to include in the Sale by Auction of the Surplus Plant at the Portland Breakwater Quarries, on Tuesday, August 18, 1874,

August 18, 1874,

THREE SETS OF MASSIVE IRONWORK, FOR AN INCLINE OR PIT,

WINDING GEAR, nearly new,

Each consisting of 8 in. wrought-iron main shaft, 17 ft. 4 in. long, with turned bearings; two cast-iron centres for drums, 11 ft. 3 in. diameter, drilled for lagging; two cast-iron flanged outer curbs, drilled en the inside for lagging, and fitted for breaks on the outer curbs; two wrought-iron break bands, 5½ in. wide, 1 in. thick, with serewed bosse; two Sin. serews to work the same, 8 ft. 6 in. long, with hand wheels; two cast-iron carriages for main shaft, with brass bearings; four cast-iron carriages for break gear; six cast-iron brackets, with brasses; and three cast-iron shoes; also about 1800 fms. of wire-rope.

To be viewed by catalogues only, which may be had at six pence each (without which no person will be admitted) of Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sox, and Co., 11, Billiter-square, London, E.C.; and at the Engineers' Office, Portland Breakwater.

vater.

The lots will be delivered free on board a vessel on the quay at a charge of 3s

THE BROOKFIELD ENGINEERING WORKS, HUNSLET. MESSRS. HEPPER AND SONS are instructed by Mr. Leatham to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the above Works, in Brookfield-street, Hunslet, on Thursday and Friday, August 27th and 28th, commencing each day at Eleven of the commencing that the commencing each day at Eleven of the commencing that the commencing each day at Eleven of the commencing each day a

on Thursday and Friday, August 27th and 28th, commencing each day at Eleven octoles.

The WHOLE of the VALUABLE engineering plant, tools, and effects, comprising a screw cutting slide lathe, 9½ in. centre, 12 ft. 5 in. gauntree, 13% in. broad, 2 anoptial boring lathe, 16 ft. 5 in. long, 4 ft. 1 in. broad, 25 in. centre; a nearly new slide lathe, 23½ ft. long, 12½ in. centres; two new screw cutting slide lathes, 12 ft. gauntrees, 9 in. centres; one ditto, 6 ft. 9 in. bed, 8 in. centres; a late and 12 ft. gauntrees, 9 in. centres; a screw cutting lathe, 10 ft. long, 10 in. centre; a very superior slide lathe, gauntree 30 ft. 3 in. long, 12 in. centre; two wood turning lathes, with 12 in. and 7 in. centres respectively; an excellent planing machine, with table 7 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 6½ in. to plane 3 ft. 6½ in. sque; a ditto ditto, with table 5 ft. x 3 ft. 1 in., to plane 2 ft. 3 in. high; a screw cutting machine, a small ditto; a slotting machine, with moveable bed and table 8½ in. traverse; a small ditto; a slotting machine, 6 in. stroke; a shaping and slotting machine, 6 in. stroke, on one gautree; a shaping machine, 10 in. stroke, with two tables; a coke crushing machine; a 15 in. fan, by Lloyd; a grindstone, with tro trough four new grindstones; a new gap lathe, gauntree 15 ft. long, 14½ in. broad; throttle; valves, 11 pairs vice, wood benches circular saws, a quantity of wood and from models for co.1 cutting machines and other purposes, three anvils, smiths tools, a quantity of castings, mechanics tools, nuts and boits, leather betting, weighing machines, four wheel bogie, and other reflects appeariaining to the trade.

Catalogues will be ready on Thursday, August 20, and will be forwarded to applicants from Messrs. Hepper's Leeds and Bradford Offices.

To be seen one week before the sale during basiness hours.

DORSET.

ISLE OF PURBECK, CHURCH KNOWLE, WAREHAM, STOBOROUGH, AND FURZEBROOK.

AND FURZEBROOK.

AND FURZEBROOK.

AND FURZEBROOK.

R. HENRY RICHARDS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION,
1874, at Three o'clock in the atternoon precisely, VALUABLE

MINERAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND OTHER PROPERTIES
In the centre of the Potter's Clay District, FIREHOLD ESTATES.
LOTS I to 4.—FORESHARE in EASTMOOR and accommodation fields at Stoborough, near Wareham. Let at a rent of 230 per annum.

Lot 5.—REBIDENCE, called Furzebrook Cottage, two stall stable, coach house, pleasure grounds, fish pond, and fir plantation.

Farmhouse, homestead, buildings, land plantations, heaths, and old clay pits, situate at Furzebrook, and containing altogether v6 A. 2 R. 37 r. Let at rents amounting to £63 per annum.

The vendors reserve the right to sell this lot in sub divisions, in accordance with the printed particulars.

The vendors reserve the right to sentins not in sub divisions, in accordance with the printed particulars.

Lot 6.—FARMHOUSE BUILDINGS and LAND, called Killwood, near Wareham, containing 15a. 1 R. 26 p.

The valuable seams and beds of potter's and other clay existing under Lots 5 and 6 will be included in the sale.

Lots 7 to 10.—ARABLE and OTHER GARDENS in WAREHAM let at various

rents.

Printed particulars, with plans and conditions of sale, may be obtained on appli-vation to Mr. FreeLand Fillitrer, Solicitor, Warcham, Dorset; to Mr. E. B. SQUIRE, Solicitor, 14, Great James-street, Redford-row, London; or to the Auc-ioneer, Chilbridge Farm, Wimborne, Dorset.

WHEAL VINCENT MINE SETT AND MATERIALS TO BE SOLD,

IN ONE LOT, AS A GOING CONCERN.

IN ONE LOT, AS A GOING CONCERN.

ESSRS. SPEAR AND PALMER have received instructions
To Sell, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Webb's Hotel, Liskeard, on
Thursday, the 10th day of September, 1874, by Three o'clock in the afternoon
(subject to such conditions as will then be read), all that VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE MIXING SETT, called

WHEAL VINCENT.

Situate in the parish of Altarnun, in the county of Cornwall, comprising—
FIVE KNOWN LODES running through the sett, which is about one mile in length and half a mile in breadth; and also all the MACHINERY, PLANT, MATERIALS, PITWORK, and other effects, comprising account house, carpenters' and smiths' shops, burning house, covered dressing floors, one 30 in. cylinder rotary double-acting engine and boiler, together with 32 heads of stamps and gear, in good condition, buddles, hauling machine, shears, tramway, rods, pamps, lifting tackle, and all other materials and builtings on the mine.

The mine is adjoining the turnpike road leading from Launceston to Bodmin, and is situate about one mile from Five Lanes.

The sett will be sold for the residue of a term of 21 years, from the 13th day of November, 1871, subject to the payment of the annual rent of £8, but free from lords' dues until the mineral sold from the mine shall amount in value to £12,000, afterwards dues 1-24th.

The mine is laid open to the depth of 30 fms. Two good lodes have been worked

afterwards dues 1-24th.

The mine is laid open to the depth of 30 fms. Two good lodes have been worked upon, and produced within a short time tin which has realised £4341, and as all the machinery is on the mine and in perfect working order it is believed that a little further outlay of capital spent in sinking and extending the levels will result in the opening up of one of the best mines in the county.

The mine is open for inspection, and may be seen by any party applying to Capt. ODGEES, the agent on the mine.

Any further information and particulars may be obtained of the Auctioneers; or of Mr. E. Nicolles, Solicitor, Callington.

Dated Callington, August 7th, 1874.

PEMBROKESHIRE.-PARISH OF LOVESTON.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATES FOR SALE. VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATES FOR BALE.

MESSRS. GOODE AND OWEN have been favoured by instructions TO OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Triesday, the 15th day of September, 1874, at the White Lion Hotel, Tenby, at One for Two o'clock precisely, first in One Lot, and then if not sold in Four Lots, the undermentioned IMPORTANT FREEHOLD MINERAL PROPERTY:—

LOT 1.—The desirable FARMS of GREAT LOVESTON and HUNGERFORD, held under lease by Mr. Henry John, containing by admeasurement 269A. IR. 14P. or thereabouts.

LOT 1.—The desirable FARABO OF OBBACA AND ADMINISTRATED THE RESERVENCE OF The excellent CORN GRIST MILL, called Loveston Mill, with comfortable DWELLING HOUSE (all in substantial repair), and 8a. 2a. 38p. of good MEADOW and PASTURE LAND, held by Mr. John Beddoes under a lease for the unexpired term of eight years.

LOT 3.—The valuable FARM of MOORE, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Grilliths, as tenant from year to year, containing 125a. 3a. 7r. of good PASTURE and ARABLE LAND.

LOT 4.—The compact FARM of LITTLE LOVESTON, in the occupation of Mr. Josiah Beynon, as tenant from year to year, containing by admeasurement 46a. 3a. 29p., or thereabouts.

The above property is situate upon the great mineral basin so celebrated for its anthractic coal fields and fronstone, and lies within easy distance of a shipping port at Creswell Quay on the one side, and railway communication on the other. The main roads of the country intersect the farms.

Plans and particulars are in course of preparation, and may be obtained at the offices of Messrs. GROYNNE and STOKES, Bolicitors, Tenby; or of Messrs. Goode and OWEN, Estate Agents and Valuers, Haverfordwest.

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL ENGINEERS, MAKERS OF FLAX AND JUTE MACHINERY, &c. EXTENSIVE ENGINEERING PREMISES, CLOSE TO THE GENERAL RAILWAY STATION AT PERTII, FOR SALE.

THERE WILL BE EXPOSED FOR SALE, by Public Roup, in one Lot, on Wednesday, the 26th day of August, 1874, at Two o'clock afternoon, within the Salutation Hotel, those EXTENSIVE and

MODERN ENGINEERING PREMISES

MODERN ENGINEERING PREMISES

tately possessed by C. D. Young and Company, General and Mechanical Engineers and Contractors, &c., Perth, together with the WHOLE ERECTIONS, FIXED TOOLS (which are numerous, varied, and of the best description), PATTERNS, and PLANT, and also the GOODWILL of the BUSINESS, with the Catalogues, Drawings, &c., in connection with the Business.

The Premises extend in all to about 2 acres, and are very favourably situated, having a siding into them near the General Railway Station, Perth, and commanding ready and cheap carriage by rail and shipping to all parts of England and Scotland; and there are also other advantages, such as moderate wages, and access to a cheap supply of coal, timber, &c. The establishment is one of the largest in the district, and the buildings are of the most substantial character, and have been recently erected on a plan of arrangement at once convenient and simple.

have been recently erected on a plan of arrangement at once convenient and simple.

The works may easily be adapted for carrying on an extensive business in making locomotives or for wagon building, and they are specially adapted for Agricultural and General Engineering Work, to supply the home and foreign demand. They are also at a short distance by rail and water from Dundee, where large engineering orders are given out for Fiax and Jute Machinery, Steam Engines, Bollers, &c. The purchaser will have the option of taking over the whole of the Stock and Materials at a valuation to be made by the arbiters. The property and fixed tools, &c., cost upwards of £30,000, and were valued recently by competent parties at £20,533. To induce competition and expedite the realisation of the estate, they will be exposed in one Lot at the very low upset price of £8000.

For an inventory of the tools and further particulars apply to WILLIAM STIVEN, Accountant, Dundee: ALEX. MORISON, S.S.C., Great King street, Edinburgh; ARCHIBALD FERGUSON, Solicitor, 98, West George-street, Glasgow; or ALEXANDER WILSON, Solicitor, Perth, with whom are the Articles of Roup and Title Deeds.

R. MACTEAR, Glasgow, Auctioneer.

PARK LANE FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS, GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE.

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE.

M. R. JOEL begs to announce that the SALE, BY AUCTION, of
the FOUNDRY and ENGINEERING PLANT, STOCK, &c., at the
above works, will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, August 26 and 27, 1874.
The PLANT includes LARGE SELF-ACTING LATHES; SHAPING, SLOTTING, and DRILLING MACHINES: Single and double-cylinder horizontal
STEAM ENGINES: Double-cylinder STEAM WINCHES; Foundry, overhead,
and JIB CRANES; GENERAL FOUNDRY PLANT, STOCK STORES, &c.
Further details in subsequent advertisements and in catalogues, which are in
course of preparation.

TO ZINC SMELTERS, CAPITALISTS, AND SPECULATORS. TO BE SOLD, a bargain to an immediate purchaser, for £5000 (lowest price), one of the finest ZINC MINING PROPERTIES in EUROPE, situated in the PICOS DE EUROPA, province of SANTANDER, SPAIN, comprising FIVE MINES, having a superficial area of \$85,000 square meters.

metres.

The mineral is abundant, of excellent quality; the calamine, when calcined, yields 80 per cent. of metallic zinc, and the lead, which is found in considerable quantities, yields 75 per cent. A road has been made to the mines by the proprietors at a cost of 50,000 fr., and there is a good honse, workmen's cottages, blacksmiths'shop, stable, &c., which together cost 15,000 fr.; also THIRTY ACRES of good FREEHOLD LAND.

The titles are a direct Government concession, free of all royalties, to purchaser for ever. A good shipping port is within easy distance, and labour is cheap and abundant. With spirited working under judicious management this property is capable of producing a net profit of at least £10,000 a year. Immediate possession given.

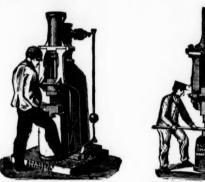
given. Address, Mr. Woods, Santander, Spain.

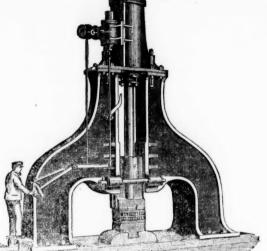
FOR SALE, a FINE ESTATE ir SWEDEN, of about 1100 acres, One-fifth is under culture, the remainder consisting of FORESTS, filled with fine timber, principally fir, birch, and poplar, and containing very LARGE DEPOSITS of MAGNETIC, PURPLE, and other IRON ORES; as also COPPER and COBALT—all of which have been partially worked. The largest opening is of magnetic ore, which has been traced 2000 ft. in one direction by the needle. It is situated within 20 yards of a railway, which runs through the property to a shipping place 1½ mile distant. One of the undersigned will accompany any intending purchaser to inspect. g purchaser to inspect. Apply to PEACOCK BROTHERS, Sunderland.

POR SALE, a HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, 13½ in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, 14 in. cylinder, 30 in. stroke; and a PAR of GUN-METAL PUMPS, 6 in. diameter, 12 in. stroke; also, a TUBULAR BOILER, up to 60-horse power, of Yorkshire plates throughout. to W. T. HENDRY and Co., 2, Wilson street, London, E.C.

SPECIAL STEAM STAMPS, of great importance for Forging, Stamping, Punching, Bolt-making, Bending, &c.
STEAM HAMMERS for Engineers, Machinists, Shipbuilders, Steel Tilters, Millwrights, Coppersmiths, Railway Cariage and Wagon Builders, Colliery Proprietors, Ship Smiths, Bolt Makers, Cutlers, File Makers, Spindle and Flyer Makers, Spade Makers, Locomotive and other Wheel Makers, &c., ship Smithies of Use in Repairing Smithies of Mills and Works of all kinds, for straightening Bars, bending Cranks, breaking Pig-iron, &c.

Patentees and Makers of Double and Single-acting STEAM HAMMERS of all sizes, from ½ cwt. to 20 tons, with self-acting or hand motions, in either case giving a perfectly DEAD BLOW, while the former may be worked by hand when desired. Large Hammers, with Improved Framing, in Cast or Wrought Iron. Small Hammers, working up to 500 blows per minute, in some cases being worked by the Foot of the Smith, and not requiring any separate Driver.





Steam Hammer for Heavy Forging



From 60 to 100 Steam Hammers and Steam Stamps may usually be seen in construction at the Works.



# ROBERT DAGLISH

Boiler Makers, Engineers and Ironfounders, &c.,

# HELEN'S LANCASHIRE,

ROBERTSON'S PATENT

VALVELESS ENGINES, AIR-COMPRESSORS FOR COLLIERIES AND

CHEMICAL PLANT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

### ROLLING MILL ENGINES, GEARING,

GLASS MACHINERY.

MINING MACHINERY FOR COPPER, COAL, GOLD, AND SALT.

# CHAPLIN'S PATENT STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

(PRIZE MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862),

Catalogues

The ORIGINAL combined Vertical Engines and Boilers, introduced by Mr. CHAPLIN in 1855. Each class kept in Stock for Sale or Hire.

WIMSHURST, HOLLICK, & CO., ENCINEERS,

WORKS: REGENT'S PLACE, COMMERCIAL ROAD EAST LONDON, E.

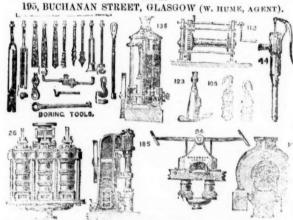
(At Regent's Canal, near Stepney Station).

CITY OFFICE: 34, WALBROOK, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.



OWENS AND

Lydraulic and General Engineers, WHITEFRIARSSTREET, FLEETSTREET, LONDON



MANUFACTURERS OF

MANUFACTURERS OF

BORING TOOLS, for testing ground for Minerals. Bridge foundations, Artesian Wells, &c., to any depth.

No. 26.—Treble Barrel and other Deep Well Pumps.

No. 136.—Vertical and other Portable Steam Engines.

No. 185.—Horizontal and Vertical Steam Pumping Engines.

No. 18.—Single and Double-purchase Crab Winches.

No. 108.—Pulley Blocks of all sizes.

No. 123.—Bottle and other Lifting Jacks.

No. 94.—Double-barrel Pumps, for Mine or Quarry use.

No. 44.—Portable Wrought-iron Pumps, ditto ditto

No. 102.—Bernay's Patent Centrifugal Pumps, of all sizes.

ALSO EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF

HYDRAULIC AND GENERAL MACHINERY.

HYDRAULIC AND GENERAL MACHINERY,

TURBINES, WATER WHEELS, WIND ENGINES, THE HYDRAULIC RAM, FIRE ENGINES, &co.
Catalogues and Estimates on application.

# FRANCIS MORTON & CO., LIMITED,

Manufacture, in Galvanised and Corrugated Iron,

# IRON ROOFS, IRON BUILDINGS, IRON SHEDS

Which they have extensively supplied and erected for mining requirements at home and abroad. ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF PARTICULARS.

F. M. & CO.'S PATENT IRON ROOFING TILES OR SLATES ARE SPECIAL FAVOUR FOR TEMPORARY COVERING,

They require considerably less framework to carry them than ordinary slates or tiles.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

London Office, 1, DELAHAY STREET, Westminster, FIRST DOOR OUT OF GREAT GEORGE STREET.

# THOMAS WARDEN IRON, STEEL, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

LIONEL STREET, BIRMINGHAM,

Manufacturers of Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Bellows, Tue Irons, Hydraulic and Screw Jacks, Crabs,

Cranes, Spades, Shovels, Picks, Arms and Boxes, Axles, Springs, Hurdles and Fencing, Screw

Bolts, Washers, Hames, Chains, Files, Nails, &c., &c.

SECOND-HAND RAILS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY, COLLIERY, AND CONTRACTORS PLANT ALWAYS ON HAND,

ENGINEERS' TOOLS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, LIFTING JACKS HOISTING CRABS, HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES, &c., IN STOCK.

W. H. PEARSON, 50, ANN STREET, BIRMINGHAM.





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# THE DARLINGTON ROCK BORER.

PATENTED IN GREAT BRITAIN, PRUSSIA, FRANCE, AND VARIOUS CONTINENTAL COUNTRIES.

Makes 300 to 1000 Blows per Minute, as may be required, without Valve or Complicated Gear.

DRIVEN WITH STEAM OR COMPRESSED AIR.
SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR RAILWAY, QUARRY, AND MINE WORK.

For price and particulars, apply to-

JOHN DARLINGTON,

2, COLEMAN STREET BUILDINGS, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

# THE "CRANSTON" ROCK DRILL.

J.G. CRANSTON begs to announce that he is now prepared to supply the above machine.

The "CRANSTON" ROCK DRILL is already in successful operation in several Mines in the North of England.

STEAM BOILERS, AIR COMPRESSORS, and all other MINING MACHINERY supplied. For prices, estimates, and other particulars, apply to—

J. G. CRANSTON, ENGINEER, 22, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

# MINING MACHINERY AND TOOLS. THE TUCKINGMILL FOUNDRY COMPANY,

85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. WORKS: TUCKINGMILL.
MANUFACTURERS of every description of MINING MACHINERY,
TOOLS, MILLWORK, PUMPING, WINDING, & STAMPING ENGINES.

SOLE MAKERS OF

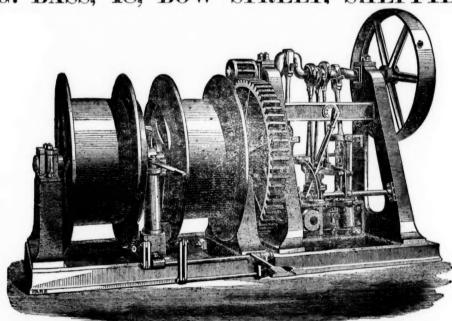
BORLASE'S PATENT ORE-DRESSING MACHINES AND PULVERISERS.

PRICE LISTS CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, AND SPECIAL QUOTATIONS WILL BE GIVEN UPON INDENTS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

# TUCKINGMILL FOUNDRY AND ROSEWORTHY HAMMER MILLS

TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, AND 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

I. G. BASS, 18, BOW STREET, SHEFFIELD.



IMPROVED DESIGN of Engine for HAULING, for use with either Steam or Compressed Air.

Takes less room, and can be supplied for less money, than any other Engine of same power.

May also be had with single drum for winding.

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Crabs, w

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# MACHINERY FOR DRAINING, WINDING, AND PIT VENTILATION.

PUMPS, WAGONS, AND SMALL VENTILATORS FOR HAND USE.

MACHINERY DRIVEN BY COMPRESSED AIR,

FOR UNDERGROUND DRAINING, WINDING, HOLING, AND ROCK-DRILLING PURPOSES.

MACHINERY FOR COAL-SORTING, LOADING, AND DRESSING, AND ALL PLANT FOR COKE-MAKING.

COMPLETE DRESSING PLANTS FOR ORES,
As also SINGLE MACHINES for this purpose.

MACHINERY FOR PUDDLING-WORKS, IRON, ZINC, ETC.
ROLLING MILLS are furnished as a speciality since 1857, by the

Humboldt Engine-works, in Kalk, near Deutz-on-the-Rhine.

N.B.—SINGLE MACHINES AND APPARATUS TO PRICES-CURRENT ARE ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.

FOR 1873.

POST FREE, TWO SHILLINGS, IN STAMPS.

BAILEY'S

# ILLUSTRATED INVENTIONS,

(Sixteenth edition), 25th thousand, 1000 engravings, 150 pages, weight 10 eunces illuminated covers. Published at a great cost by

J. BAILEY AND CO.,
INVENTORS, PATENTEES
BRASSFOUNDERS,

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AND USEFUL INVENTIONS

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BOLLER FEEDER

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CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

### THE MINING SHARE LIST.

	BRITIS	H DIV	IDEND	MINES.			
hares.	Mines.	Paid.		Clos. Pr.	Tota	ul divs. F	er share. Last
1500	Alderley Edge, c, Cheshire*	2 0 0				1 8	0 5 0Apr.
90000	Bampfulde e i ma Devon	1 0 0	534	. 534 554		0 6	0 0 6Feb. 1 0 2 0June 1
K500	Blaen Caelan s-l. Cardigan* (P4 sh.)	8 10 0				10 9	o sosune
200	Bampfylde, c, i, mn., Devon* Blaen Caelan, s-l, Cardigan* (£4 sh.) Botallack, t, c, St. Just Bronfloyd, *†s-l, (£3000 Deb. B. 8p.ct.)	116 5 0	321/4	. 2214 25		9 15 0	5 0 0 Aug. 1
800	Bronfloyd, *†s-1, (£3000 Deb. B.8p.ct.)	100 0 0			110	0 0	2 0 0Jan.
4000	Brookwood, c, Buckfastleigh Cargoll, s-i, Newlyns	1 10 0	5%	. 5 5%	2	18 6	0 4 0July 1
3348	Cargoll, s-l, Newlynt	5 0 5			4	16 3	0 12 6Oct. 1
6400	Cashwell, I, Cumberland*	2 10 0	55	. 55 60	001	6 6	0 2 6Aug. 1
4000	Carn Brea, e, t, Illogant Ci.th. & Jane, l.* Penrhyndendraeth	35 0 0				8 0 0 7 6	1 0 0Feb. 1
9450	Cok's Kitchen, t, Illogant 6	20 4 9	10	617 1617		17 0	
0240	Devon Gt. Consols, c, Tavistock†* 6	1 00	114			10 0	
4296	Dolcoath, c, t, Camborne	10 14 10	46		10	1 14 2	0 10 6July 1
6500	Droke Walls t. c. Calstock	5 0 0				2 0	0 2 0 July 1
0000	East Balleswidden, t, Sancreed* East Caradon, c, St. Cleert East Durren, l, Cardiganshire	1 0 0				2 11.	0 0 5Feb, 1
6144	East Caradon, c, St. Cleert	2 14 6	11/2	. 11%		19 0	0 2 0Oct. 1
800	East Darren, l, Cardiganshire	32 0 0			222	10 0	1 0 0 May 1
6400	East Pool, t, c, mogan	0 9 9	91/4	934 10	12	3 11 3	0 26May 1
1906	East Wheal Lovell, ?, Wendron	\$ 19 O	13	. 111/2 13	2	0 0 0	0 7 6July 1
9000	Exmouth, s-l, Christow	0 7 6 25 0 0	1/4		00	1 0	0 1 0May 1
0000	Classes Care c* 180 000 £1 p. 10 000	25 0 0	114				0 10 0Sept. 1 0 1 0Sept. 1
5000	Glasgow Cara., c* (30,000 £1 p., 10,000 Great Laxey, l, Isle of Man*	4 0 0	1114	. 10 11	***	8 17 0	
5000	Great West Van. I. Cardigan*	9 0 0	11/6	. 36 1		1 0	
8098	Great Wheal Vor, t, c, Helstont	40 15 0			18	19 6	0 2 6June 1
1400	Green Hurth, I, Durham*	0 6 0	514	. 5 5%	1	8 0	0 4 0 May 1
0000	Green Hurth, l, Durham*	2 0 0	814	. 31/4 31/4	***	0 0 8	0 0 8 July 1
024	Herodsfoot, I, near Liskeard †	8 10 0	314	. 3 314	62	8 5 0	0 15 0Oct. 1
			11/4	1 11%		3 0	0 5 0Dec. 1
0000	Killaloe, sl, Tipperary	1 00	***			3 111/4	0 0 6Mar. 1
400	Lisburne, I, Cardiganshire	18 15 0	3		563	10 0	1 0 0 May 1
1120	Lovell, t, Wendron	0 10 0		2 3	***	17 6	0 1 6Jan. 1
0000	Melindur Valley, 1, Cardigan"	3 0 0	21	. 3½ 3¾ . 19 20		3 7	0 3 7June 1 0 2 0May 1
0000	Hingston Downs, c, Catstock* (62 s Killaloe, d, Tipperary Lisburne, l, Cardiganshire Lovell, t, Wendron Melindur Valley, l, Cardigan* Minera Mining Co., t, Wrexham* Mining Co. of Ireland, cl, c, ta* North Hendre, l, Wales	5 0 0	21	. 10 20	0	8 0	0 3 6July 1
2000	North Hendre, l, Wales	7 0 0 2 10 0	= ::		0	15 0	0 2 6June 1
		11 96	8	. 23		13 0	0 12 0Sept. 1
7000	North Levant, t, c, St. Just Old Treburgett, s-l, ordinary shares	1 0 0	3/4	. 1/2 3/4	(	0 9	0 0 9Feb. 1
JUUU	Old Treburgett," #-1 (10 per ct. pref.)	0 10 0	36	. 34 34	(	0 101/2	0 0 101/2 Feb. 1
6894	Pedn-an-drea, t, Redruths	9 2 0			0	5 0	0 5 0Nov. 1
2000	Penhalls, t, St. Agnes	3 0 0	214	2 2%	5		
0000	Penhauis, t, St. Agnes Penstruthal, t, c, Gwennap Phœnix, t, c, Linkinhorne Polberro, t, St. Agnes Prince Patrick, s.l, Holywell Providence, t, Lelanti s, Roman Gravels, t, Salop* Shelton, cl, t, St. Austell South Caradon, c, St. Clear	3 0 0	24	1/2 5/8	0		0 1 0Nov. 1
1000	Phoenix, t, c, Linkinhornes	4 13 4	21/2			19 10	
1772	Polberro, t, St. Agnes	15 0 0	***			12 6	
1190	Prince Patrick, 8-1, Holywell	1 0 0	4			19 6	0 2 0July 1 0 10 0Sept. 1
1120	Providence, t, Leianti y	16 16 7 7 10 0	1514	141/2 15	104		0 8 6Aug. 1
0000	Shelton el t. St. Austell	1 0 0		/2 .0	0	1 0 (	0 1 0Feb. 1
619	Bouth Caradon, c, St. Cleer	1 50	95	. 90 95	714	5 0 0	2 0 0 July 1
KOOO	South Carn Brea c t Illogan	1 17 6	236	. 2 21/4	(	10 0	0 2 6 July 1
5000	South Darren, I, Cardigan*	8 6 6			1	1 6	0 1 6Nov. 1
		8 10 0	-		0	9 0 (	0 4 0Nov. 1
9000	Tankerville, l, Balop* Tincroft, c, t, Pool, Illogan† Tretoil,* t, i, Bodmin	6 0 0	A%	. 7 71/2	2	8 0	0 6 0Feb. 1
0000	Tincroft, c, t, Pool, Illogant	9 0 0	30	. 00 02	4	8 6	0 5 0Aug. 1
0000	Tretoil, t, i, Bodmin	2 0 0	11/"	11/ 9	!	110	0 1 0. Mar. 1 0 10 0Nov. 1
000	Trumpet Consols, t, Heiston Van, I, Llanidloes*	6 50	134 .	. 11/2 2		9 19 6	0 10 0 July 1
000	W. Chiverton, l, Perranzabuloet	10 0 0	01/	2 21/4	6:	2 10 0	0 10 0July 1 0 5 0June 1
		27 8 9	111/2	10 1036	1	12 6.	0 5 0Oct. 1
612	Wheal Basset, c. Illogant	5 2 6		, 20 25		10 0	1 10 0 Aug. 1
295	Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes	5 4 6	736	7 7%	11	14 6	0 3 0 May 1
898	Wheal Margaret, t, Uny Lelants	15 17 6	114	1 11/4	82	2 3 (	0 10 0 May 1
0000	Wheal Basset, c, Illogan† Wheal Kitty, t, 8t. Agnes Wheal Margaret, t, Uny Leiant Wheal Mary, t, 8t. Dennis* Wheal Owles, t, 8t. Just Wheal Power, t, 8t. Just	5 0 0	*** **		(	1 0	0 1 0Jan. 1
80	Whea! Owles, t, St. Justs	76 5 0	80 .	, 75 80	522	10 0	4 0 0 Aug. 1
2000	Wheal Russell, c, Tavistock Wheal Tregoss,* t, Roche	1 00	***		0	2 9 (	0 9 Mar. 1
5000	Wheal Tregoss,* t, Roche	1 0 0	*** - **		0	1 0	0 1 0Jan. 1
0000	Wheal Whisper, t, c, Warleggan* Wicklow, c, sul, i, Wicklow	1 0 0	*** ***		0	1 0 (	0 6 May 1
000	Wicklow, c, sul, i, Wicklow	2 10 0	31/2	31/4 31/4	62	V 0 (	2 6 Mar. 1
	BODBIA	IN DO	TOPNO	MINER			
	FOREIC	M DI	IDEND	MIINES.			
500	Alamillos, I, Spain*t	9 0 0	134	. 11/4 11/4	1	3 9	0 2 0Mar. 1
	Almada and Tinita Convol att	1 0 0	79.7	1/ 3/	- 0	4 3 6	0 1 0 May 1

\$6600 Alamillos, \$\$ Bain*\$\frac{1}{2}\$		FORM	***			11	AND ALLES AND ALLES							
100000 Port Phillip, g, Clunes*†   1 0 0   54 3/4 5/4   1 8 0 0 1 0 Jan, 1872	80000 20000 10000 15000 12320 20000 40000 21000 21000 2352 60000 25000 2	Almada and Tirito Consol., s*! Australian, c, Bouth Australia1 Battle Mountain, *c, (6240 part pd.) Birdseye Creek, g, California* Bensberg, I, Germany* Burra Burra, *c, So. Australia Cedar Creek, g, California* Cedar Creek, g, California* Central American Association*† Chicago, s, Utal* Colorado Terrible, s'I, Colorado*† Don Pedro North del Rey*† Eldorado, g, Nova Secotia* Eberhardt and Aurora, s, Nevada*† Eldorado, g, Nova Secotia* Emma, *g, s, Utala (25,000 fully pd.) English and Australian, c† S. Aust. Ferguson, g, California* Flagstaff, s, Utal* Kapurda Mining Co. Australia† Last Chance, s,* Utal Linares, I, Spain*† Linares, I, Spain*† Lusitanian, Portugal*† (£5 shares), Mammoth Copperopolis of Utah, c, s Mountain Chief, s, Utah*	9 1 7 5 4 10 5 7 7 8 0 10 10 20 22 11 15 5 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		74 34 34 334 234 234 27 284 274 24 5 234 		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 3 11 6 11 6 12 0 14 0 15 0 15 0 16 0 16 0 16 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 1 2 1 11 10 10 11 6 5 0 4 4 4 2 4 14 0 2 4 14 0 4 4 4 2 4 4 4 4 2 4 4 4 4 6 2 4 6 4 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 2 10 2 8 10 0 2 1 4 1 2 0 5 6 2 3 5 5 0 0 2 7 1 6 4	0. May 0. July 0. July 0. Nov. 6. June 0. July 0. Oct. 0. June 0. July 0. Sept. 6. July 0. Mar. 0. July 0. July 0. Mar. 0. July 0. Mar. 0. July 0. Mar. 0. Mar. 0. Mar. 0. Mar. 0. Mar. 0. July 0. Mar. 0. July	1873 1873 1872 1874 1874 1873 1874 1873 1874 1871 1872 1873 1874 1873 1874 1873 1874 1873 1874 1873
18000 Peussian Mining & Ironworks, cl, i, 30 0 0	7837 15000	Lusitanian, Portugal*† (£5 shares), Mammoth Copperopolis of Utah, c, s	10	0	0	***	11/2 1/4 1/4		0	5 0	0	5	6Mar. 0Dec.	1873 1872
54000 Richmond Consols, s, Nevada*   5 0 0	18000	Prussian Mining & Ironworks, cl, i. Pontgibaud, s-l, Francet	30 20	0	0	***	21 19 21		6	0 0	0 1	0	0July 9June	1873 1874
60000   South Aurora, s, Nevada*   5 0 0   35   36 \ 15   0   14 2   0 2 0 \ Nov. 1873   15000   Bweetland Creek, g, California*†   4 0 0   45   45   16   0   4 0   0   17   18   18   18   19   19   19   19   19	120000	Richmond Consols, s, Nevada*† Scottish Australian Mining Co.*†	5	0	0	***	614614 614 x	d	16	16 6 per cen	t.	5	0July	1874
500 Westphalian, s-l, c, Prussia* 20 0 0 54 0 020 0 0Dec. 1873	112500 60000 15000	Sierra Buttes, g, California*† South Aurora, s, Nevada* Sweetland Creek, g, California*†	5 4	0	0	***	214 2 214 35 34 1/2 436 43/4 43/4	***	0 2	8 0 14 2 16 0	0 0	24	0Dec. 0Nov. 0June	1878 1878 1874
	800	Westphalian, s-l, c, Prussia*		0	0	***		***	54	0 0	90	0	0Dec.	1873

### NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares	Mines.	7	mid.	1	ast Pr.	Clas. P.	. Last Call.
90000	Anglo-Australian, g, Victoria*				- ***	Cross 1 1	Sept. 1872
20000	Australian United, g, Victoria*†	2	10 0	***	134	114 156	Fully pd.
2000	Bellavista, s, Peru* (£10 shares)	10	0.0	***		-/3 -/8	Fully pd.
90000	Blue Tent, hyd., California	5	0.0	***	514	5 514	Fully pd
80000	Braganza, g, Brazil*†	0	15 0			0 0/4	Oct. 1870
19000	Camp Floyd, g. Utah*	10	0.0	***	-		Fully pd.
95000	Camp Floyd, s, Utah* Cesena Sulphur Company, Romanga, Italy*	10	0 0				Fully pd.
50159	Chontales, g, s, Nicaragua*† (and 12,542 of £1 15s.)	2	0 0	***	56	14 56	Fully pd.
6000	Clifton & Colorado*	5		***	AB141	23 28	Feb. 1872
10000	Clifton, s, Colorado* Crescent, g, Plumas County, California*	10	0 0	***			Fully pd.
100000	Cuiaba, g, Minas Geraes, Brazil*	0	17 6	***			June 1872
100000	Douglas, s, Georgetown, Col.	5		***			Fully pd.
7500	East Sheboygan Preference* (40,000 ordinary shares)	2		***	-		Fully pd.
95000	Excelsior Hydraulie Gold Washing Co., California*	6	0.0	***			Dec. 1871
40000	Exchanger a. s. California*	1		***			Fully pd.
55000	Exchequer, g, s, California*	2	0 0		14	36 36	Fully pd.
50000	General Brazilian, g*	ĩ		***	- "	28 28	Fully pd.
20000	Goetzel Tunnel Co., Georgetown, Col.		0 0	***			
40000	Holeombe Valley, g,* California	i		***	11/8	1 154	Fully pd.
40000	Hornachos,* s.l, (£10 shares)	â	0.0	***		w v>8	July 1873
40000	Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazil*	5	0 0				Fully pd.
20000	Independence, g, California*	B	0.	***	23/	21/ 21/	
20000	I. X. L., g, s, California*	8	0 0	***	21/4	-74 -74	Fully pd.
20000	Javali, g, Nicaragua*	2		***	1/4	36 36	Fully pd.
80000	Lanestosa, * l, z, Viscaya, Spain (£2 shares)	1		***	- 73	78 72	Fully pd.
12000	London and California, g*†	ô	0 0				Fully pd.
85000	Malabar, g, Colombia* (65000 issued)	ĩ		***	1	1/4 3/4	
76000	Malaga, I, Spain*	10		***		72 74	Fully pd.
4000	Malpaso, g, Colombia* (10000 pref. shares, 5s. paid)	A.O.	0.0	***	- 1/	1/4 3/4	Fully pd.
40000	Menzenberg, c, Honnef, Germany*	5		***	34	72 74	Fully pd.
12000	Montague & Waverley Gold Quartz Crushing Co., * N. Scot.	2		***	- **-		Fully pd.
14000	Monta Loreto e e Traly	-	0.0	***			Allotment
0000	Monte Loreto, g, c, Italy* New Pacific, g, s, Nevada*	0	7 6	***	3.6	36 36	Fully pd.
10000	New Quebrada, c, Venezuela*	K	0 0	***	334		Fully pd.
60000	New Possyle & Marion*	1	0 0		1	76 1	Fully pd.
80000	New Rosario, s, Mexico* New Zealand Kapanga, g, Coromandel*	5		***	6	41/2 43/4	Fully pd.
20000	Newfoundland, * l	10				·/3 ·/4	
10000	North American C*	4	0.0	***			Fully pd.
E0000	North American, 9* Panuleillo, e, Chili*†	7	0 0	***	134	1 1%	
80000	Pestarena United, g, Italy*†		0.0	***		4 474	Fully pd.
80000	Rica, g, Colombia* (40000 issued)	1		***			Fully pd.
* 00000	Rio Tinto, * c, Huelva, Spain	8	0.0		8	736 8	Jan. 1874
100000	Rossa Grande, g, Brazil*† (£1 shares)	0	19 0	***	34	34 78	July 1872
	Ruby Consolidated, s, Nevada*			***	78	74 78	Fully pd.
900000	Russia, c, Orenburg and Uta*†	10	0 0		21/4	2 214	Fully pd.
98000	San Pedro, c, Chili*	0	0 0	***		72	Fully pd.
	Santa Barbara, * g, Brazil		7 6	***	1	76 1	Mar. 1872
10000	Silver Plume, s, Colorado*	1	0.0	***	- 111	78 A	Fully pd.
97500	Snowdrift, s, Colorado*	2		***			Fully pd.
#25300	0 St. John del Rey t (£5 stock and its multiples can be de	alt		***	24736	235 245	" Stock"
24000	St. Lawrence, g, California	R	0.0	***			Fully pd.
95000	Star of Nevada, s* (12000 issued)	9	0.0				Fully pd.
80000	Tecome, t. Utah*	10	0.0	***	74	36 76	Fully pd.
90000	Thornhill Reef. a. Australia*	1	0 0	***	1/2	36 36	Fully pd.
49174	Tecoma, s, Utah* Thornhill Reef, g, Australia* United Mexican, s, Mexico*†[	28	78	***	834	31/ 31/	May 1865
14000	Utah, a. s.l. Utah*	8	0.0	**	3/4	36 56	Fully pd.
25000	Utah, g, s-l, Utah* Victoria (London)*, g, Australia (25,000 ab. 16s, pd.)	i	0.0	***	36	16 36	Fully pd.

#### § Have made cal simos last dividend was paid.

MI.	INING JOURNAL		•
	NON-DIVIDEND MI		
Shar 25000	Aberdaunant, l, Llanidloes*	Paid. Last Pr. Clos. Pr. 1 0 0 11/211/4 11/2	
18000	Ambrose Lake, 7, 6*	4 0 0 — 1 10 0 —	l
12000 50000	Ballycummisk,* c. Schull	5 0 0 234214 234	
12000	Bedford United, c, Tavistock	1 7 0 1 17 6 5/4 3/4 5/8 1 0 0 7/8 3/4 7/8	
		# U ···	
$\frac{15000}{12000}$	Blue Hills, 2, c, 8t. Agnes Bog, l, Shropshire* Bowden Hill, * ma (7000 sh. £1 pd.) Brynambor, l, Cardigan Brynambor, St. Agnes	2 0 0 1 ½ ¾ 0 15 0 —	
20000 30000	Burrow& Butson,* t, c, bl, St. Agnes	1 0 0	
20000 5468	Brynambor, <sup>†</sup> , Cardigan St. Agnes Burrow& Butson, <sup>*</sup> t, <sup>*</sup> c, <sup>†</sup> d, <sup>†</sup> t, Agnes Burra Burra, <sup>*</sup> t, <sup>†</sup> c, <sup>†</sup> d, <sup>†</sup> Kenwyn Bwadrain, <sup>*</sup> s- <sup>†</sup> , Cardigan <sup>*</sup> (&4 shares). Bwleh Consols, <sup>*</sup> s- <sup>†</sup> , Cardigan <sup>*</sup> 1 (&5 sh.) Cae Gynon, <sup>†</sup> , Cardiganshire <sup>†</sup> † Caldbeck Fells, <sup>†</sup> , Cumberland <sup>*</sup> Carden <sup>*</sup> (*10 shares).	1 0 0 74 75	ı
12000	Bwlch Consols, s-l, Cardigan*! (£5 sh.) Cae Gynon, l, Cardiganshire*!	4 17 6 — 2 0 0 — 2 0 0 —	
30000 600		2 0 0 — 4 0 0 —	
5584 10000	Carn Camborne, c, t, Camborne Castle Gate, t, St. Colomb*	5 3 6 ¼ ½ ¼ 1 0 0 —	
10000 3000	Cefn Brwyno (lim. to £5)	1 10 0 11/ 1 11/	
6000 10000	Cefn Consols, l, Flintshire* Central Van, * l, bl, Llanidloes	5 0 0	
24000 24051	Crenver & Abraham*† (25949 sh. £1).	0 10 0 34 34 34 2 0 0 34 34 34	
15000 30000		1 0 0	
15000	Cwm Nant Ddu,* l, Montgomery Cwm Ricket and Maesnant, l, Mont.*	1 0 0	
256 15000	Cwinystwith, t, Cardigansairei	0 0 0 —	
7500 656	Denbighshire Consolidated, l*	3 0 0 3 2 3 9 14 6 8 6 8	
12000	Dolwen Consols, l, Cardigan*	1 0 0	
10000	Dunsley W. Phœnix, t, Linkin.*	2 0 0 —	
\$12	East Basset, c, Redruthti	3 10 0 1¾1¼ 1¾ 5 0 0 —	
3000	East Boscaswell, t, St. Just	5 0 0 5 17 6 13611/ 13/6	
12000	East Cwm Vron, l, Llanidloes*	5 17 6 13613/ 13/6 2 0 0 —	
<b>5</b> 0000	East Llangynog, l, Montgomery*	2 0 0	
30000 6000	E. Tywarnhaile and Croft Prince, t, c.	0 10 0 1 3/ 1	
15000 12800	Execusion, c, c, bloke chimeland	10 0	
5000 12800	Flintshire, * l Florence and Tonkin United* l	10 0	
8000	Franco Consols, t, c** Frank Mills, t, Christow Fronvellan, t, Mont, * [4000 sh. fy. pd.] ( Furze Hill, t, Tavis, * Gawton, c, Tavistock Gem, t, Whitchurch Gilfach, s-l, Llangadock Glan Severn, s-l, Flintshire	15 0 =	
3950 5000	Gawton, c, Tavistock	3 15 0 ¼ ¼ ¼ 2 10 0 —	
12500	Gilfach, s-l, Llangadock	0 0	
30000	Glasdir, c* Gluvian Moor, s-l. 8t. Columb	0 0	
12000	Glan Severn, s-l, Flintshire.  Glasdir, c*  Gluvian Moor, s-l, St. Columb	5 0	
20000	Great East Foxdale, /, Isle of Man 1 Great Mountain, s-/, Carparyon* 1	0 0	
2000	Great Retallack, s-l, b, Perranzabuloe & Great Snaefell, l, Isle of Man.	8 0	
4400	Gt. West Chiverton, s-t (8000 shares).  Great Wh. Lovell, t, Wendron Gunnislake (Clitters'), t, c		
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters'), t, c	5 0 1/2 3/4	
6000	Keewick United 28	0 0	
50000	Kinnieth, ', Chacewater	0.0 11/ 10/ 1	
12000	Ladywell,* 1, Salop 2	10 0 3 234 3	
10000		0 0 =	
SOUGH	Llanddoes Wh. Van, " l, Montgomery 1 Llanrwst, l, Carnaryon		
17000 6000	Llywernog, l, Cardiganshire	0 0	
8000	Marke Valley, c, Caradon*	7 10	
8000 12500	Lianrwst, t, Carnaryon	0 0	
25000 6144	Menhenniott, * s }  Mount Dalby, s /, Isle of Man* Nanglies, ', c, Kea.  Nanty, ', Montgomeryshire* Nant v, Ricket, * c , I, Montgom. 5 New Beldon, ', Northumberland* New Doctoath, t , c, Camborne* New East Lovell, t, Wendron New Hendra, t, Breage.	11 0 14 14	
4000 2000	Nanty, l, Montgomeryshire*	0 0 =	
10000 8000	New Beldon, I, Northumberland 1 New Dolcoath, t, c, Camborne 3	0 0 11/8 1 11/8	
4096 2000	New Hendra, t. Breage 1	16 0 114 74 1	
6000	New Heast Lovell, t, Wendron   0.0	0 0 — 4 6 —	
\$000 \$000	New Rollver Rake, s,l, Flintshire 5	7 0 34 34 34 0 0	
3200 5000	New St. Blazey, * t, Cornwall 0	15 0	
1200	New West Rosewarne, t, Gwinear 7 New Wh. Grylls, t, Perranuthnoe 0	16 6	
1200 512	New Wh. Beton, c, Camborne	8 0	
25000 2000	New South Merlyn, f, Filint  New St. Blazey, *, Cornwall  New West Rosewarne, t, Gwinear  New Wh. Grylls, t, Perranuthne  North Busy United, t, c, Kenwyn  North Laxey*  North Wheal Towan, t, c, Illogan  North Pool, c, Illogan (Reserve 2500)  North Wesewarne, c, Gwinear  North Rosewarne, c, Gwinear	10 6	
West of	2	12 0 2 134 2	
8000 5936	North Treleigh Wood, t, Redruth* 1 North Treskerby, c, St. Agnes 3	8 10 1 1 136 10 0	
12000	Old Bottle Hill, t, c, Plympton 2 Parbola, t, Gwinear 1	10 0 2 1 9	
1024 16923	Parbola, t, Gwinear	10 0 2 1 9 11 6 1341¼ 1¾ 0 0 ½ ¾ ½ 15 0 —	
1621 12000	Pennerley, l, Shropshire*	0 0 11411/6 11/4	
15000 12000	Pen-yr-Henblas, l, North Wales* 1	0 0	
16000 3000	Phonix, s-l, Perranzabuloe 9	0 0 ½ ¼ ¼ 0 0 ½ ¾ ¼ 5 0 ½ ¾ ¼	
12000 2000	Polbreen, t, St. Agnes	5 0 ½ ¾ ¾ 10 0 —	
2000 12800	Prince of Wales, c, Calstock 1	4 0 3/2 3/6 3/2	
12000 15000	Parbola, t, Gwinear Parys Monntain, c, Anglesea Penhale Wheal Vor, t, c, Helston Pennerley, l, Shropshire* Penrlyn, l, Carnarvonshire* Penrlyn, l, Carnarvonshire* Perlyn, Carnarvonshire* Perkins Beach, l, Salop* Perkins Beach, l, Salop* Plynlimmon, t, Llanidoes* Plynlimmon, t, Llanidoes* Polbreen, t, St. Agnes Prideanx Wood, t, Llanivery, 5 Prince of Wales, c, Calstock l Rhydtalog, st. Cardiganshire Rockhope Valley, l, Durham* 4 Rosewall Hill and Ransom, t. 4 Rosewall Hill and Ransom, t.	0 0 1 3/ 1 5 0 3/ 1/3/	
6000	Rosewarne United, c, t, Gwinear 1	10 0 58 36 36	
6123	South Condurrow, t, e, Camborne 1 6	5 6 4 31/4 4	
512	South Dolcoath, c, t, Redruth 12	50 4 34	
5000 12000	South Great Work, t, St. Hilary 2	14 0 1 7/8 1	
12000	South Lisburne, I, bl, Cardigan* 0	12 6	
12000 18000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom, t.   4	0 0 34 58 34	
6000	South Roskear, t, c, Camborne 6	10 0 5 58 34 0 0 5 4 5 15 0 34 34 34	
12000	South Van,* !, Montgomeryshire 1	0 0 1 11/	
937	South Wheal Crofty, c, Illogan 33	0 10. 14 12 13 3 9 12 10 11	
6000	South Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes 0	5 0 55% 536 556	
14000	St. Blazey t.* (£2 10s. shares) 2	0 0 134134 134	
20000	South Wheal Kitty, t, 8t. Agnes	0 0 814 914	
6000	St. Lawrence, Amal., l, Flintshire* 2 Success, &c., l, Derb. (12,000/ collect)	0 0	
12000	Tamar Consols, s-l, Lifton, Devon 1	0 0 1 76 1	
6400	Teesdale, * t, Durham 0	5 0 134 78 1	
2000	The Queens, * s-l, Holywell	0 0 =	
5000	Treleigh Wood, t, Redruth	3 0 934 9 914	
847 12000	Trelyon Consols	\$ 0 \$\frac{1}{2} \cdots \frac{1}{2} \cdots \frac	
7500 2800	Tresellyn, t, Altarnun	10 0	
200 12000	Tucker's Downs, Camborne	0 0	
20000	Unity Wood, t, c, Kenwyn 2	15 0 34 56 34 10 0 314 234 314	
1000		- 10 - 14 - 14 - 14	
20000	Victoria & Powanzahulea	0 0	
25000	Victoria, t, Perranzabuloe	0 0	
25000 30000 6000	Victoria, t, Perranzabuloe         1           Vron United, s-l, Flintshire         1           Welsh, l, Cardigan*         1           West Basset, c, Illogan*         3           West Condurrow, t,c, Camborne         5	0 0 =	

	NON-DIVIDEND MINES		Con	tim	hall
Share	22 272 273		aid.	La	mett,
5000	West Godolphin, t, c, Breage	1	R	0	as P
12000	West Goginan, * Cardiganshire		0	0	
15000	West Great Work, t. Breage*	1	0	0	25
10000	West Llangvnog, s-l. Montgomery	2		0	13
12000	West Maria & Fortescue, t, c, Lamer.	7	9	0	
50000	West Milwr, s-l, Flint	i	0	0	5
12000	West Pant-v-Go, s-l, Flint*	1	0	0	-
8000	West Phoenix, t, Linkinhorne		18		-
1403	West Polbreen, t, St. Agnes	9	K	0	-
10000	West Roskear, t, s-l, bl, c, Camborne	0	8	0	-
12000	West Tankerville, I, Salop*	3		0	-
512	West Tolons, c. Redruth	50			.19
2000	West Wheal Lucy, t, c, Lelant	1	10	)	62
6000	West Wheal Gorland, t,c		14	2	-
292	West Wheal Seton, c, Cambornet	KK	18 (	J	
6000	Wheal Argus, t, Sancreed	10	0 (		13
25000	Wheal Arthur, t, c, Calstock*	1	10 (		-
741	Wheal Hasset and Grylls, t		18 6		
512	Wheal Buller, c, Redrutht	KK	10 6		
6000	Wheal Coates, t, St. Agnes	9	0 (		
6000	Wheal Crebor, c, Tavistock	4		)	-
8400	Wheal Emma, t, c, Buckfastleigh		10		1
5179	Wheal Grenville, c, Camborne*	â	9 6		
2048	Wheal Jane, t, Kea	9	19 1	10	
2000	Wh. Mary Hutchings,* t, Plympton.	î	11 6		
DUUG	w near Feevor, t, Regruth	- 5	2		
6000	Wheal Prussia, t, Redruth	2	0 6	)	
00001	Wheal Ruby, t, Ludgvan	3	0 (	)	-
4568	Wheal Sparnon, t. Redruth	4	0 (	1	-
1000	Wheal Speedwell, t. c. Breage	2			
40596	wheal Unv. t. c. Redruth	12	9 6	***	-
6000	Wheal Vincent; t, Alternun	î	11 (	***	
12000	Willoughby, l, Llanrwst	9	10 0		-
10000	Wood Close & Polgooth, t. St. Mew.*	2	10 0	***	
00001	Wye Valley, I. Montgomery*	3	0 (		-
1200	Zennor, t, Cornwall	5	0 0	***	4
		0	0 (	***	-

No.

BAR AND MACHI

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CUMPING and other the largest kind in MACHINERY, an SHI

BENNETT

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BENNETTS, has a Bickford, Smith can manufacture, o be Lists and Samp. My DOS OFFICE,

10000 Wood Close & Polgooth, t, St. Mew.* 10000 Wye Valley, l, Montgomery* 1200 Zennor, t, Cornwall	10 0 " 3 0 0 4 "
1200 Zennor, t, Cornwall	5 0 0 43%
IRON AND COAL COM	PANIER
Shares. Company.	Paid. Prin.
2100 John Abbot and Co. (L.)	0 0 111/4 11
100 Ashbury Co. [L.]	0 0 1 die 1
10 Bagnalf, John, and Sons [L.] 10	0 0 91/ 91/
50 Belhar Coal Co. [L.] 10 50 Bilbao Iron Ore Co. [L.] 35 10 Bilson & Crump Meadow Coll Co. [L.] 7	00 2 1
4 Blaen Cwmbach Coal Co. [L.]	0 0 1/4 1
50 Blaenavon Iron and Steel Co. [L.] 37 50 Blochairn Iron Co. [L.]	10 0
100 Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. [L.]A 35 30 Ditto dittoB 30	0 0 24 25
50 Bowling Iron Co. [L.]	0 0
50 Britannia Ironworks [L.] 25	0 0
100 Brown, John, and Co. [L.] 40	0 0 20 19 6
	0 0 7% 7 %
10 Cardiff & Swansea St. Coal Co. [L.]. 4 10 Cardigan Steel and Wire Co. [L.] 5 10 Central Swedish Iron and Steel [L.]. 10	0 0 54 VA
10 Central Swedish Iron and Steel [L.]. 10 Chapel House Colliery	0 0 6 61
	0 0 1/2 dis. 10
10 Chillington Iron Co. [L.]	0 0 11 10 6
1 Clee Hill Colliery Co. [L.] 10 Consett Iron Co. [L.] 7	0 0
1 Consett Spanish Ore [L.]	0 0 1/4 1/4
20 Darlington Iron Co. [L.] 8	0 0 10 9% a
1 Clee Hill Colliery Co. [L.]	0 0 10 0 15 16 pa
82 Ebbw Vale Co. [L.] 29	0 0 81/2 6 6
6 Fairbairn Engineering 510 General Mining Ass 17, 1/61 Enturned 9	0 0 214 2 46
10 General Mining Ass. [L.] (£1 returned) 9 10 Glasgow Port Washington [L.] 5	0 0 9 10 0 0 3½ 3½ di
20 Great Western Coai Co. [L.] 17 2 Gwyngwillim Colliery Co. [L.] 2	0 0
15 Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. [L.] 10	0 0 4 3½ di 0 0 7 6½ di
10 Ince Rolling Mills [L.] 8	0 0
10 Llay Hali Coal, Iron, & Firebrick [L.] 10	0 0 3/ dis. 1/ ps
Littledean Woodside Coll. Co. [L.] 5 10 Llangennech Colliery Co. [L.] 10	0 0
50 Llynvi, Ogmore, & Tondu Co. [L.] 42 13 LlynviValley Col. Co. [L.] 15 p.c. pref. 10	0 0 6½ 6 d
10 Lydney and Wigpool Iron Ore [L.] 7 10 Marbella Iron Ore Co. [L.]	5 0 21/4 1/4 0
10 Merry and Cuninghame [L.] 3 6 Merrey Steel and Iron Co. (L.) 5	10 0 par 5 P
6 Mersey Steel and Iron Co. [L.] 5 5 Mold Argoed Colliery Co. [L.] 5	0 0 par X
10 Monkland Iron and Coal Co. [L.] 10 10 Midland Iron Co. [L.] 5	0 0 6 641
4 Mwyndy Iron Ore [L.]	10 0 2 1%
10 Neepsend Rolling Mills [L.]	0 0 1/ dis. pi 8 0 1/ 1/
10 Newport Abercarn Coal Co. [L.] 4 10 No. of Ireland Iron Company [L.] 8	0 0
10 No. of Ireland Iron Company [L.] 3 10 Northmptn. Coal, Iron & Wagon [L.] 8	0 0
Nerbudda Coal and Iron	0 0 10
100 Parkgate Iron Co. [L.]	0 0 221/4 15
35 Palmer's Bhipbuilding and Iron [L.] 25	0 0 6
50 Rhondda Merthyr Coni Co. [L.] 50 50 Rhymney Iron Co. [L.] 50	0 0 9 7
50 Rhymney Iron Co. [L.] 50 100 Bandwell Park Colliery Co. [L.] 100	0 0
50 Ditto	0 0 221/ 25
100 Sheepbridge Iron and Coal [L.] 55 10 Sheffield Forge and Rolling Mill [L.] 2	10 0 1/3
50 Silkstone & Dodworth Cl. & Iron[L.] 17 5 Silkstone Fall Colliery Co. [L.] 5	0 0 par 1
8 Silkstone Fall Colliery Co. [L.] 5 20 Skerne Ironworks [L.] 50 50 Somorrostro Iron Co. [L.] 50 20 South Wales Coal Co. [L.] 17 100 Staveley Iron and Coal Co. [L.] 60 100 Ditto ditto New 10 10 Stavelon Iron and Steel Co. [L.] 17	0 0
20 South Wales Coal Co. [L.]	0 0
100 Staveley Iron and Coal Co. [L.] 60 100 Ditto ditto New 10	0 0 9 %
20 South Cleveland Ironworks [L.] 20	0 0 10
100 Thames Iron Company 100	0 0
20 Ulverston Mining Co. [L.] 10	0 0 1
	0 0 1%
50 Welsh Ironworks Co. [L.] 50	0 0
25 W. Cumberland I. and Steel [L.] 20 10 West Mostyn Coal [L.] (12 p.c.pref.) 2	0 0 1/4
5 West Swansea Colliery Co. [L.] 3	0 0 6 5
100 Wilson and Whiston Cool Co II 1 70	0 0 20 2

# 

10 Metropolitan Wagon Co. [L.]	50 20 3 5 10 15 10		87 15 par 3% par 4%	16 3½ 5
20 Copper Miners of Lag. (1 p. c. p. c.) 5 Diamond Rock Boring	2 25 4 5 8 10 10	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	19 36 d 5 7% 2436	The same

b, blende; cl, coal; c, copper; g, gold; l, lead; s, silver; k, sl, silver-lead; t, tin; z, rine.

\* Limited Liability Companies; t quoted on the Stock End

I have paid dividends.

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